

COPYRIGHT 1928 BY
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Sixteen Pages

STOCK ACTIVITY
IS WORLD-WIDE,
REPORTS PROVEBuying of Securities Said
to Be Result of Lesson
From War InflationEUROPEAN BOURSES
TOUCH HIGH LEVELSystematic Investigation of
Market Fluctuations Is
Undertaken in Germany

Certain observers believe business conditions and the tremendous increase in money and credit justify present stock market prices. Others say the advance is going too far. Prof. Gustav Cassel, international economist, notes in the United States, turned against over-speculation and too high prices in an interview in THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR, and added that it is the duty of the press to check speculation by keeping the public informed. To this end the Monitor is publishing views of leaders on this subject.

NEW YORK—Stock exchange activity, which has touched new heights in Wall Street, has not been confined to the New World. Berlin, Paris, London, Amsterdam, Madrid and Rome have all experienced similar flood tides in stock trading which their financiers are studying with as keen interest as developments in the United States have aroused.

Sudden upswings in the London Stock Exchange and the Paris Bourse, following the "rate reform scheme" of the British budget and Premier Poincaré's victory in the French elections, are but two instances among many.

Regarding this activity in Old World markets, John Foster Dulles, who was economic adviser to the American delegation at the Versailles Conference, said:

"The high prices prevailing in the American stock market are much the same as those abroad, where good stocks are sold on a basis to yield even less than the American."

Lesson From Inflation
The whole movement to buy stocks, which has been gathering momentum all over the world during recent years, is probably due fundamentally to the impression made on investors by the monetary inflation incident to the war and the post-war period, when people who held stocks not only saved themselves from the consequences of inflation but substantially increased their fortunes.

Mr. Dulles said he could not agree with the view of Prof. Gustav Cassel of Stockholm that it is the function of the press to deter buying in an inflated market. He did not see that the press had any public responsibility in the matter or that it would be in a position to act as a mentor in the realms of high finance.

Study of Market Changes
Gaining Ground in Germany
BERLIN—That a close and systematic study of market fluctuations is one of the preliminary conditions for eliminating harmful industrial depressions and preserving and increasing prosperity is the opinion of leading men of industry and economics in Germany, interviewed by a representative of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR on this subject.

Such study, it is pointed out, must be followed by practical steps or, to use the words of Dr. Barnstedt, executive manager of the Bureau for the Study of Market Fluctuations, must lead to the establishment of "market fluctuation discipline." Among leaders in this discipline, it is held here, must be the government in its distributing of orders.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

MASONIC TEMPLE UNDER WAY
GREENVILLE, Me. (AP)—Ground has been broken here by Arthur A. Crafts, state senator, for a \$50,000 Masonic temple, which, when completed, will be preserved, with land extending to the shore of Moosehead Lake, to Columbia Masonic Lodge.

INDEX OF THE NEWS

MONDAY, MAY 21, 1928

General	
Rapists of South to Oppose Weis...	1
Indictment Laws Blamed	1
Log of "We"	1
Daniels on Smith's Campaign	1
Coast-to-Coast Trip Shows Air Mail on the Job	2
Lloyd George Attacks Budget	2
German Socialists Win Many Seats	2
Ancient Forest to Be Preserved	2
Getting Voters Out	2
Large Gift Offered to Phillips Schools	2
Russian Orders Given to British	2
King James Bible Is Most Popular	2
Women Have Planks for Both Parties	2
Canadians Discuss War Losses Reparation	2
Financial	
Stock Prices Have Easing Tendency	10
New York and Boston Stocks	10
New York Curb Market	10
Stock Markets of Leading Cities	10
New York Bond Market	10
Steel Output Is Declining	11
Sports	
Ray Wins, Breaks Record	12
N. E. L. T. A. Starts	12
Major League Baseball	12
Goodfellow Wins Fighting Title	12
Features	
Radio	6
The Children's Page	7
Art News and Comment	7
The Home Forum	9
Dependence on Truth	15
The Sunday	15
The Children's Department	15
Daily Features	15
Editorials	16
Letters to the Monitor	16
World's Opinion	16
Two Hundred Years on the Bath Road	16

Architecture Now Popular at Casablanca



SOME OF THE TIN HOUSES, AND A RESIDENT
This Up-to-Date Mansion of the Arab, Sans Windows, Sans Light, Sans Doors, Sans Everything, Does Not Impress a Westerner Favorably, to Say the Least. The Odor of Mystery and Dignity With Which the Tent Formerly Invested Its Nomad Dwellers Vanishes in a Trice Before This Latest Slum of the East.

BAPTIST VOTE
IN SOUTH GOES
ONLY TO A DRYChurch Pledges Itself to
Oppose Any Wet for the
Presidency

CHATTANOOGA, Tenn.—A pledge to vote for no Presidential candidate not openly a prohibitionist and to oppose actively any known wet for that high office was made by the seventy-third annual convention of the Southern Baptist Church here in adopting a resolution with only three dissenting votes. The church has a membership well over 3,000,000.

Sam E. Whitaker, layman of Chattanooga, deplored the alleged injection of politics into the proceedings and asked the convention if it would condemn a recent administration for dishonesty in government which he held was a more important moral question than prohibition but of no interest to those present.

Dr. A. J. Barton replied amid cheers: "We will not let the wets interpret our church principles for us," he said. "We oppose no man. We merely serve notice to all parties that we will oppose all wets."

The convention voted to meet in Memphis next year.

SCOTS LICENSING
COURTS CONDEMN
SUNDAY DRINKING

EDINBURGH—When the licensing courts for the county areas in Scotland were held recently, the Edinburgh bench which met in Edinburgh declined to accede to a request for a later closing hour on Saturday nights.

The representative of the Licensing Trade Defense Association described the public house as the "working man's club," and said that he had particular need of it on a Saturday night. Maj. Sholto Douglas, chief constable of the county, objected to the application and by a majority it was refused. The Stirlingshire magistrates also negatived a proposal by the license-holders in Falkirk and Stirling for the partial opening of public houses on New Year's day.

At Clovenfords in Selkirkshire an application for a renewal of a seven-day hotel license was a subject of controversy, a constable of the county suggested that the license be reduced to one of six days only. He stated that 4730 persons had visited the hotel on Sunday during the year and that the best way of dealing with the matter was to reduce the license. In spite of protests and a promise that there would be no Sunday drinking in future, the license was reduced to one of six days. The same problem arose at Kilmarnock, where reference was made to the prevalence of Sunday drinking in the district and a motion was submitted to recommend the Secretary for Scotland to have a 10- or 15-mile limit for bona fide travelers on that day.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Two Boys Prove There IS Honesty

RICHMOND HILL, Long Island, N. Y.

TWO Boy Scouts—Frank Bennett and Charles Miller—walked into the police station here and showed a roll of currency across the desk to Sergeant Edward Brady, who was on duty.

"Here's \$140. We found it, but it doesn't belong to us."

The circumstances in this case were to Sergeant Brady just a part of the day's work. With few words he learned—and entered it in his blotter—that the boys were pupils at Public School No. 57, Richmond Hill, Queens, and that, while they were on their way to a store, they found a package in 124th Street, near Liberty Avenue, and, upon opening it, discovered a roll of currency.

Straight to the police station they took it.

When all this was written, Sergeant Brady looked squarely out at the boys.

"Thank you," he said.

Asked about it over the telephone, Sergeant Brady said:

"There's nothing mysterious about it. The boys were simply honest, and that's all there is to it. I don't see why everyone should regard it as an unusual thing that a boy should return money that doesn't belong to him. These youngsters were only living up to what they have been taught."

At the time this was written there is \$140 in currency at the police station, awaiting its rightful owner.

Arabs Silently Fold Up Their Tents
--and Build Colony From Tin CansVillages of Tin Houses Dug From Dumps Growing Fast
at Casablanca, the City Scrap Heap Ousting the
Age-Old Tent and Mud Hut of Nomad

CASABLANCA—While many useful creations are the result of that necessity which is the mother of invention, none in latter days is more practical, fills a long-felt want so splendidly and in a way has become a boon to those in need of just that sort of object, than the tin-can abodes originated by Arabs. The bits of tin are varicolored and form an unusual background for the natives in the multiplicity of hues that characterize their garments.

In the days natives generally lived within the confines of their high-walled villages, but there were those who preferred less confined space, particularly if they could erect a more friendly walls where an occasional attack on a hostile tribe would be easy. After 1920, when Casablanca began to develop, the natives had to get afield, and there being no space in the walled towns, they looked to the suburbs where there was more land. Until a year ago they lived under tents made of skins and sackings.

Possibilities of a Big Can
One day—so the story goes—digging into a pile of garbage for "fuds," one of the Arabs came in contact with a big oil can, one "more than righteous" for it had a puncture in the top. It lay amid other big cans, and cans that once contained fruit and vegetables. The man saw possibilities, so he pulled the best of the large ones from the rubbish heap. It took but a short time to open and flatten the tin after removing the upper and lower parts.

Other natives came up, helped in the process, and soon began to patch things together. Sufficient for one side of an abode was completed, the first being used as pattern for the others, and soon the four sides were ready for habitation. With space left for a door. The panels were nailed to long sticks at the corners, one crossed over the other, and the roof so inclined as to allow the water to run off. There are no windows or chimneys in Arab huts. Natives are accustomed to cook out-of-doors in fair weather and in the middle of their room when it rains, the smoke finding exit through the door.

The first house was a great success and spurred other natives on to further such shelters. Hundreds got to work rumbling through piles of refuse looking for material to build a home. Outside of Casablanca there are thousands of tin huts and at Rabat and Fez the number is ever increasing.

The industry has given employment to Arab merchants who deal in castoff material, paying the city so much for every dumping ground. The men sit surrounded by empty cans piled in the order of their size and condition. None of the tins are thrown away, small or damaged ones being sold for patchwork.

Weatherproof
With the squares of tin soldered together and shaped, there is a "tin-can civilization," and the Arabs are very pleased with their accomplishment, and when you visit the village they invite you to inspect their little house just tall enough for a medium-sized person to stand erect in.

In the days natives generally lived within the confines of their high-walled villages, but there were those who preferred less confined space, particularly if they could erect a more friendly walls where an occasional attack on a hostile tribe would be easy. After 1920, when Casablanca began to develop, the natives had to get afield, and there being no space in the walled towns, they looked to the suburbs where there was more land. Until a year ago they lived under tents made of skins and sackings.

Possibilities of a Big Can
One day—so the story goes—digging into a pile of garbage for "fuds," one of the Arabs came in contact with a big oil can, one "more than righteous" for it had a puncture in the top. It lay amid other big cans, and cans that once contained fruit and vegetables. The man saw possibilities, so he pulled the best of the large ones from the rubbish heap. It took but a short time to open and flatten the tin after removing the upper and lower parts.

Other natives came up, helped in the process, and soon began to patch things together. Sufficient for one side of an abode was completed, the first being used as pattern for the others, and soon the four sides were ready for habitation. With space left for a door. The panels were nailed to long sticks at the corners, one crossed over the other, and the roof so inclined as to allow the water to run off. There are no windows or chimneys in Arab huts. Natives are accustomed to cook out-of-doors in fair weather and in the middle of their room when it rains, the smoke finding exit through the door.

The first house was a great success and spurred other natives on to further such shelters. Hundreds got to work rumbling through piles of refuse looking for material to build a home. Outside of Casablanca there are thousands of tin huts and at Rabat and Fez the number is ever increasing.

The industry has given employment to Arab merchants who deal in castoff material, paying the city so much for every dumping ground. The men sit surrounded by empty cans piled in the order of their size and condition. None of the tins are thrown away, small or damaged ones being sold for patchwork.

Weatherproof
With the squares of tin soldered together and shaped, there is a "tin-can civilization," and the Arabs are very pleased with their accomplishment, and when you visit the village they invite you to inspect their little house just tall enough for a medium-sized person to stand erect in.

In the days natives generally lived within the confines of their high-walled villages, but there were those who preferred less confined space, particularly if they could erect a more friendly walls where an occasional attack on a hostile tribe would be easy. After 1920, when Casablanca began to develop, the natives had to get afield, and there being no space in the walled towns, they looked to the suburbs where there was more land. Until a year ago they lived under tents made of skins and sackings.

Possibilities of a Big Can
One day—so the story goes—digging into a pile of garbage for "fuds," one of the Arabs came in contact with a big oil can, one "more than righteous" for it had a puncture in the top. It lay amid other big cans, and cans that once contained fruit and vegetables. The man saw possibilities, so he pulled the best of the large ones from the rubbish heap. It took but a short time to open and flatten the tin after removing the upper and lower parts.

Other natives came up, helped in the process, and soon began to patch things together. Sufficient for one side of an abode was completed, the first being used as pattern for the others, and soon the four sides were ready for habitation. With space left for a door. The panels were nailed to long sticks at the corners, one crossed over the other, and the roof so inclined as to allow the water to run off. There are no windows or chimneys in Arab huts. Natives are accustomed to cook out-of-doors in fair weather and in the middle of their room when it rains, the smoke finding exit through the door.

The first house was a great success and spurred other natives on to further such shelters. Hundreds got to work rumbling through piles of refuse looking for material to build a home. Outside of Casablanca there are thousands of tin huts and at Rabat and Fez the number is ever increasing.

The industry has given employment to Arab merchants who deal in castoff material, paying the city so much for every dumping ground. The men sit surrounded by empty cans piled in the order of their size and condition. None of the tins are thrown away, small or damaged ones being sold for patchwork.

Weatherproof
With the squares of tin soldered together and shaped, there is a "tin-can civilization," and the Arabs are very pleased with their accomplishment, and when you visit the village they invite you to inspect their little house just tall enough for a medium-sized person to stand erect in.

In the days natives generally lived within the confines of their high-walled villages, but there were those who preferred less confined space, particularly if they could erect a more friendly walls where an occasional attack on a hostile tribe would be easy. After 1920, when Casablanca began to develop, the natives had to get afield, and there being no space in the walled towns, they looked to the suburbs where there was more land. Until a year ago they lived under tents made of skins and sackings.

Possibilities of a Big Can
One day—so the story goes—digging into a pile of garbage for "fuds," one of the Arabs came in contact with a big oil can, one "more than righteous" for it had a puncture in the top. It lay amid other big cans, and cans that once contained fruit and vegetables. The man saw possibilities, so he pulled the best of the large ones from the rubbish heap. It took but a short time to open and flatten the tin after removing the upper and lower parts.

Other natives came up, helped in the process, and soon began to patch things together. Sufficient for one side of an abode was completed, the first being used as pattern for the others, and soon the four sides were ready for habitation. With space left for a door. The panels were nailed to long sticks at the corners, one crossed over the other, and the roof so inclined as to allow the water to run off. There are no windows or chimneys in Arab huts. Natives are accustomed to cook out-of-doors in fair weather and in the middle of their room when it rains, the smoke finding exit through the door.

The first house was a great success and spurred other natives on to further such shelters. Hundreds got to work rumbling through piles of refuse looking for material to build a home. Outside of Casablanca there are thousands of tin huts and at Rabat and Fez the number is ever increasing.

The industry has given employment to Arab merchants who deal in castoff material, paying the city so much for every dumping ground. The men sit surrounded by empty cans piled in the order of their size and condition. None of the tins are thrown away, small or damaged ones being sold for patchwork.

CHANG TSO-LIN
ISSUES ANOTHER
PEACE APPEALWar Lord Says Hostilities
Merely Augment Inter-
national Difficulties

By CABLE TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

PEKING—Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian war lord, has issued another peace appeal, blaming Nanking's vanity and Feng Yu-hsiang's "obdurate will for war" for the continued hostilities, despite the Japanese menace. The statement continues: "The Japanese memorandum is fraught with far-reaching consequences. While militarily prepared to meet the Southerners in case of a further invasion, the authorities here still hope enlightened opinion may lead them to see the futility of continuing a doubtful campaign, which is only augmenting international difficulties."

Charles James Fox, American editor of the Tientsin North China Star, summarizes the general foreign opinion here in an editorial. "Events are moving fast in Sino-Japanese affairs," he says, "and the Japanese occupation of Manchuria may already be described as a fait accompli. A brigade of Japanese infantry and a battery of field artillery are already being rushed from Port Arthur and Mukden, and other Japanese troops, including cavalry, are about to occupy Shanhaiwan."

"As far as his former provinces are concerned the dictator now believes that the Japanese are not to be trusted, that no foreign power or group of foreign powers united in the League of Nations or otherwise, will attempt to restore the power of any Chinese militarists whose downfall

(Continued on Page 5, Column 3)

Muscle Shoals
Campaign Won
by Mr. NorrisAccord Reached on Measure
—Bill's Final Test Now
Rests With President

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

WASHINGTON—The eight-year effort led by George W. Norris (R), Senator from Nebraska, to continue the Muscle Shoals power and fertilizer plant as government operated projects approached final success with the announcement by the Joint Congressional Conference Committee that it had come to an agreement on the bill.

The only remaining test facing the legislation and the final disposition of the long pending issue, is the President's approval.

As sent to the House the bill was a striking victory for Mr. Norris and his long campaign in the Senate to carry out his views on the subject.

The House Committee accepted Mr. Norris's demand for Government management through the Secretary of War and Secretary of Agriculture, as he proposed, it set up a Government corporation, to be financed by the federal Treasury, for power and fertilizer.

Compromise Accepted
Against the fertilizer provision a powerful contest was raised. The fertilizer industry massed an avowed lobby against this phase of the bill and succeeded in amending it so that instead of making and selling the finished fertilizer, the Government would be confined to the making of nitrates only, which are an ingredient of fertilizer.

Thus revised the bill was passed to the House and went to conference. Mr. Norris, concerned primarily with Government operation, and the power features of the project, expressed willingness to accept the House plan and a compromise between the two branches was quickly reached.

It is Mr. Norris's contention that the chief utility of the Muscle Shoals property is as a power plant and that its operation by the Government whatever the form that operation takes, just so long it is efficient and honest, is a victory for the public.

The Progressives have maintained throughout the long contest that the power interests prevented a satisfactory solution of the problem. The power industry, through its officials and lobby organizations, admitted its opposition to the plant being operated by the Government.

In addition to the power and fertilizer provisions, the compromise bill retains a House amendment authorizing \$2,000,000 to be used to get under way on the Cove Creek Dam on the upper waters of the Tennessee River.

Smith Far From Nomination,
Daniels Declares in EditorialFormer Secretary of Navy Finds New Yorker Weak in
All Southern States, and That Nullification Pro-
gram of Tammany Would Be Fatal to PartyBy JOSEPHUS DANIELS
Former Democratic Secretary of Navy
From the Raleigh News and Observer

As to the Democratic situation, you find varying opinions. The average citizen believes that Smith will certainly be nominated, but that opinion is not held by some men high up in the ranks of the party. As the time approaches those who think, as one Senator said to me yesterday, that "the nomination of Smith would be fatal," there is a strengthened determination to use every effort to secure the nomination of some candidate, who is believed by those holding that opinion, more apt to be elected. It is a singular thing how widely different is the opinion as to availability of candidates. Most Smith men I have talked to base their support on statements like something like this: "Smith is the only Democrat who can be elected. If he is not nominated, party chaos follows."

Asked what states they think he will carry, they stretch forth their hands and point from Boston to Birmingham and claim that he can sweep the country. One man, super-extravagant, told me that strange as it might appear, that Smith would carry Pennsylvania. I told him that on the day the Democrats carried the electoral vote to Vane's domicile, the would also carry Vermont, and on the same day the Republicans would carry South Carolina and Mississippi. It is such extravagant claims that make thoughtful men unwilling to accept at their face value any predictions and prophecies.

Five minutes later, talking with a senator who thinks the nomination of Smith would be fatal, he said Smith could not carry a state west of New York, could not carry any middle state except possibly New York and New Jersey, and only those southern states where the Republicans have no real organization.

What is to be Believed?
Between these two extreme claims, the average man does not know what to believe. The truth probably is that nobody knows. One astute Democratic Senator, who opposes Smith's nomination but is ready to acquiesce to the will of the majority, said: "Smith's nomination will be like an explosion. It will blow somebody up. But who?" He thought nobody could advance an opinion of much value at this time.

The chief weakness of Smith," said an old-time politician, "is not that he is a Catholic. That in fact taken as a whole has been his chief asset in his fight for the nomination. Most of his churchmen, of course, are for him anyhow, but the objections raised to him in certain quarters have had two tendencies: (1) To draw practically all Catholics to his support, and (2) to bring to him a large element of Protestants who do not believe in bringing in any question of church affiliation into the nomination. It is not because he is wet, though, of course, he will lose votes because of his New York action as well as some from his church affiliation. The real load he will have to carry will be that he bears the Tammany brand. Every time a Democrat will speak of Teapot Dome, the Republicans will yell Tammany."

"No man has ever been elected President who was closely affiliated with Tammany. That organization fought Tilden, Cleveland and Wilson, the only three Democrats who have been elected since the Civil War. Wrongly or not, the country fears

Log of "We"
ON FEB. 5, 1927, Capt. (now Col.) Charles A. Lindbergh's plans to compete for the New York-Paris flight prize were announced. The plane was the Spirit of St. Louis and with it Colonel Lindbergh traveled nearly 45,000 miles before breaking partnership with this companion of his high adventures at the Smithsonian Institution, April 30, 1928. The following is a log of their journeys:

DISTANCE, 2500 miles; Flying time, 21h. 22m.
May 16, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
May 17, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
May 18, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
May 19, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
May 20, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
May 21, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
May 22, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
May 23, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
May 24, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
May 25, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
May 26, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
May 27, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
May 28, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
May 29, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
May 30, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
May 31, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 1, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 2, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 3, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 4, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 5, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 6, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 7, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 8, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 9, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 10, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 11, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 12, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 13, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 14, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 15, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 16, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 17, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 18, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 19, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 20, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 21, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 22, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 23, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 24, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 25, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 26, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 27, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 28, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 29, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
June 30, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 1, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 2, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 3, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 4, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 5, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 6, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 7, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 8, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 9, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 10, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 11, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 12, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 13, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 14, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 15, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 16, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 17, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 18, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 19, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 20, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 21, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 22, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 23, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 24, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 25, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 26, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 27, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 28, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 29, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 30, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
July 31, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.
August 1, 1927, 3:30 p. m.—Took off from North Island, San Diego, Calif.<

Esra S Taylor
FIFTH AVENUE NEW YORK

COAST-TO-COAST TRIP SHOWS AIR MAIL ON THE JOB

Correspondent Sees for Him-
self How Planes Cut 3000
Miles to 31 Hours

The air mail has shortened the 3000 miles between New York City and San Francisco to 31 hours. Mail posted in Wall Street on Monday morning is delivered in Market Street late Tuesday afternoon. To learn how this service operates, The Christian Science Monitor sent a staff correspondent over the line. Here is his account of what the air service is doing and some of its plans for the near future.

By a Staff Correspondent
NEW YORK—"Air Mail!"

Men scurried to their posts in the National Air Transport hangar at Haddley Field, N. J., the chief air mail terminal of the East. An airplane appeared overhead, circled the field, and dropped to earth with a perfect three-point landing.

Two men ran out and led it to its mooring. The others removed the mail from its hold and rushed it to a station where clerks sorted it rapidly.

Meanwhile a mechanic was warming up the airplane that would soon leave for the West on the first leg of a flight across the continent. It was strapped into a parachute and hoisted into the front cockpit. The motor roared. The anchor blocks were pulled away. We taxied down the field, turned, and took off into the wind.

San Francisco at that moment was 3000 miles away—the same destination toward which the Pony Express raced less than three centuries of a century ago. Hard-riding horsemen, dashing over short relays, spanned the 1400 miles from the end of the railroad at St. Joseph, Mo., to the Golden Gate. They rode it in eight days.

Coast to Coast

And now, from coast to coast, over more than twice this distance, a letter is delivered in 31 hours. To send a letter winging on its way by air has become as simple as buying a loaf of bread at the corner grocery, and mail is now being carried over the country on more than a score of air routes.

I turned aside the mail sacks and express packages carefully stowed before me in the cockpit and looked at my pilot, Earl Ward, a confident-looking young man intent on his job.

The fields of New Jersey, occasional towns, the rusty hills of Pennsylvania, were flitting by in a moving panorama. We in the plane were a tiny world apart.

Only two phenomena were particularly noticeable. One was the bumping caused by air pockets; the other, the desert-clear quality of the air.

At 4:20 in the afternoon the tower of the Cleveland Union Station pierced the horizon and soon our plane settled on the Cleveland field. We had been in the air three hours and a half.

"I'm sorry," the airport official said, "but we can't send you on tonight. You see, we take the mail into weather where we wouldn't think of sending a passenger."

Air Mail Looks Ahead

In spite of the blue sky at Cleveland, there was rain in the West. The air mail sees all. With its elaborate system of radio and wire communication, it can tell exactly the temperature, barometric pressure, cloud height, or "feeling" wind velocity and visibility at any spot along the route.

The official said that in Chicago the planes for the West would be delayed and by taking a train I might catch the one reserved for me. On the way to the station the chauffeur told me about Pilot Ward.

"One of the crack fliers in the service," he said. "Used to be a lieutenant in the marines. Holds the record between New York and Cleveland of two hours and 26 minutes."

In Chicago I found that the west-bound plane had left only 30 minutes behind schedule. The management changed my reservation to the following day.

The next night I met Pilot Wagner, a one-time army flier and veteran of seven years in the air mail service, and "one of the best."

We talked of expansion and improvements in the service. National Air Transport operating regular passenger service from Chicago to Dallas, will soon extend that service over the Chicago-New York branch of the route.

Boeing Air Transport, giving mail, express and passenger service from Chicago to San Francisco, is to install three giant passenger planes, three-motored and with accommodations for 12 persons, for week-end excursions over its line.

Testing Radio Beacons

The Department of Commerce is experimenting with radio beacons, to be placed on either side of the charted course.

As soon as these beacons are operating, schedules will be changed so that the flying time from coast to coast will be two nights and one day, instead of two days and one night, as at present.

Seven-thirty, our scheduled leaving time, arrived, but not the mail from Michigan and Minneapolis. We

waited. Overhead a 500,000 candle-power revolving beacon shot its beam for miles. Finally came the cry: "Air mail!" Quickly the sacks were stowed and we were off.

I found the passenger cabin like the interior of a very small coupe. Finished in light green enamel, it had a narrow, leather upholstered seat designed for two lean passengers. Windows, 12 by 27 inches, built into each door, were adequate for sight-seeing.

A small dome light hung above and a heater from the exhaust below kept the little stateroom warm enough.

A license, granted by the Aeronautics Bureau of the Department of Commerce, said that the airplane was made by the Boeing Company of Seattle, had a wing span of 44 feet and 22½ inches; length over all, 23 feet; 2-16 inches; carried a useful load of 2,470 pounds; had a weight, empty, of 3,230 pounds and a gross weight of 5,700. Its engine was a Wasp, made by the Pratt-Whitney Company. The 26 planes operated by the line are almost identical in design and equipment.

Emergency Landing

The ship flew so smoothly and the motor droned so soothingly that I fell asleep. When I awoke we were circling down to the revolving beacon on the emergency field at Rock Falls, Ill. Fog ahead forced us to make ourselves at home in a cold little shack until morning.

At 6 o'clock we went on to the eastern bank of the Mississippi, where, because of poor visibility, we landed on another emergency field surrounded by acres of cornfields.

The caretaker drove us to his farm home near by for a substantial morning meal.

Then we were off again for Iowa City and Omaha, where mail and baggage were transferred to another plane and I met my new pilot, E. M. Allison, introduced as one of Boeing's "star" men.

We set out within 10 minutes and bucked a heavy wind to reach North Platte at 3:40 o'clock that afternoon. The farms were laid out in neat 160-acre squares, with fences running directly east and west, north and south, which is of great assistance to the pilots. Two hours later the brightly painted roofs of Cheyenne welcomed us.

There I met Pilot H. A. Collinson, described as "an old timer in the air mail in these parts and never had a serious mishap." We took off again immediately, making for a break in the fog that covered Sherman Hill. It closed before we could get through and Mr. Collinson wheeled back to town.

Through to Rock Springs

Late at night we got through to Rock Springs, Wyo., the halfway point between Cheyenne and Salt Lake. Red lights outlined the field against a jet background.

We landed at Rock Springs and waited until "unlimited visibility" was reported. In spite of that forecast, we met a rim of fog over the Wasatch Mountains and climbed to 13,000 feet to top it.

At that height we could see over the roof of the "stuff," as pilots call all water vapor collectively. The full moon, lighting the tumbling mists, transformed them into glowing, white baby blankets. Mail pilots see more of the beauty of nature every day than the average city dweller in half a hundred two-week vacations.

Crossing the clouds we circled sharply down to the field at Salt Lake City, a drop of 9400 feet. As soon as the mail was re-sorted, we were on our way again with a new plane and another pilot. We scraped the tops of the Ruby Mountains so closely that pebbles and leaves were easily distinguishable, and then found ourselves in Elko, Nev.

Another pilot, Huking, took the ship. He informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

Over Mountain Ranges

We flew over mountain ranges and tan-colored valleys, where countless sheep nibbled and on above alkali plains to Reno, with its brave greenery, the air mail gateway to the Sierra Nevadas. There I learned that Huking, in spite of his seeming

confidence, was a very nervous flier.

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

The End of the Run for the Pony Express



P. & A. Photos

you, had been in the aviation "game" for 12 years and knew all about aircraft.

The next pilot was C. K. Vance. His lap in the relay led across one of the most difficult and dangerous stretches of the entire route. "So, you see," one of the mechanics at Reno explained, "they were bound to pick an expert to fly from here to the coast."

Mr. Vance took us over a territory in the Sierra Nevada Mountains of California in which there was no landing for 75 miles—only pine-covered mountains and green ravines. Valleys, canyons and streams, which never would be seen by tourists, were not for the air line, flitted by the little cabin windows, all too transient in their loveliness.

The plane came down for exactly two minutes in Sacramento to drop a packet, and then winged its way straight to the Oakland Municipal Airport—and journey's end.

We were 17 hours behind schedule, but still two full days ahead of the mail trains.

Discontinuing my 24-hour stopover in Chicago, I had been en route just 48 hours from coast to coast. We had been delayed by unfavorable weather, but never once by motor or other mechanical trouble. Every link in the air mail chain did its work perfectly.

MOTORISTS FILE PLEA
ON CROSSING DANGERS

WASHINGTON — Elimination of grade crossing hazards is urged in a brief filed with the Interstate Commerce Commission by the American Motorists' Association in connection with the commission's hearings on the adequacy of automatic train control.

The association urged that there is greater need at the present time for safety at grade crossings than there is for automatic block signals or train control devices, and cited figures from reports of numerous railroads, showing that in recent years the bulk of all accidents has been at grade crossings.

Over Mountain Ranges

We flew over mountain ranges and tan-colored valleys, where countless sheep nibbled and on above alkali plains to Reno, with its brave greenery, the air mail gateway to the Sierra Nevadas. There I learned that Huking, in spite of his seeming

confidence, was a very nervous flier.

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

At Reno we were met by a new pilot, Huking, who informed me that the last pilot, Ellis, could "fly anything, anywhere."

SOCIALISTS WIN MANY SEATS IN REICH ELECTION

Over 30,000,000 People Cast
Their Votes—National-
ists Lose Heavily

BERLIN (AP)—The total number of voters who participated in the national elections was stated in an official provisional report to have been 30,524,422.

The distribution of seats, numbering 489, was placed as follows:

	New	Last
Social Democrats (Socialists)	122	131
German Nationalists	122	131
Communists	62	69
People's Party	54	51
Democrats	44	45
Economic League	25	25
Bavarian People's Party	16	17

None of the major parties was regarded as likely to obtain an overwhelming control in the new Reichstag and parliamentary leaders headed by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Foreign Minister and leader of the People's Party, were determined to form a coalition ministry of Socialists, Centrists, People's Party and Democrats.

The present Cabinet, which terminates its official career as soon as the vote has been certified by the election commission, is a coalition of Nationalists, Centrists and People's Party.

The losses of the Nationalists were regarded as eliminating that party from participation in the next ministry. Leaders of the three middle parties were agreed that the Reichstag was doomed to remain an impotent parliamentary instrument as long as any cabinet attempted to run the Government without the active co-operation of the Socialists.

Dr. Stresemann did not poll sufficient votes in Upper Bavaria to assure his election there, but as the People's Party vote in Upper and Lower Bavaria will be combined he may get a Bavarian seat. His election was sure in any case since he headed the so-called Reichlists to which the surplus votes of the various electoral districts will be assigned.

The Chancellor, Dr. Wilhelm Marx; the Minister of Justice, Oskar Hergt; the Minister of Labor, Dr. Brauns; the Minister of Communications, Herr Koch; the Minister of Economics, Julius Curtius; the Finance Minister, Heinrich Koehler; Otto Braun, Premier of Prussia; Herr Thaelman, Communist leader, and the former Finance Minister, Herr Kuhl, were among those elected.

President von Hindenburg cast his ballot early. His daughter-in-law, Frau Major von Hindenburg, soon followed him, but his son, who is an army officer, was not allowed to vote.

Prince Wilhelm and Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, sons of the former Crown Prince, cast their first votes at Potsdam. Their parents voted on their Silesian estates.

The severe losses sustained by the Nationalist Party in former strongholds were accounted for by the unexpected showing made by the newly formed peasant and agrarian leagues which represent the disaffected element of the old party.

CAPTAIN HAMLET PROMOTED

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Capt. H. G. Hamlet, for the past three years commander of the coast guard destroyer Force, has relieved Commander H. D. Hinkley as superintendent of the United States Coast Guard Academy here. Commander Hinkley will assume command of one of five new coast guard cutters now under construction at Quincy, Mass.

Christian Nat'l Peasants' Party 13

Fascists 12

German Peasants' Party 8

Land League 5

People's Rights Party 4

Saxon Peasants' Party 3

None of the major parties was regarded as likely to obtain an overwhelming control in the new Reichstag and parliamentary leaders headed by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Foreign Minister and leader of the People's Party, were determined to form a coalition ministry of Socialists, Centrists, People's Party and Democrats.

The present Cabinet, which terminates its official career as soon as the vote has been certified by the election commission, is a coalition of Nationalists, Centrists and People's Party.

The losses of the Nationalists were regarded as eliminating that party from participation in the next ministry. Leaders of the three middle parties were agreed that the Reichstag was doomed to remain an impotent parliamentary instrument as long as any cabinet attempted to run the Government without the active co-operation of the Socialists.

Dr. Stresemann did not poll sufficient votes in Upper Bavaria to assure his election there, but as the People's Party vote in Upper and Lower Bavaria will be combined he may get a Bavarian seat. His election was sure in any case since he headed the so-called Reichlists to which the surplus votes of the various electoral districts will be assigned.

The Chancellor, Dr. Wilhelm Marx; the Minister of Justice, Oskar Hergt; the Minister of Labor, Dr. Brauns; the Minister of Communications, Herr Koch; the Minister of Economics, Julius Curtius; the Finance Minister, Heinrich Koehler; Otto Braun, Premier of Prussia; Herr Thaelman, Communist leader, and the former Finance Minister, Herr Kuhl, were among those elected.

President von Hindenburg cast his ballot early. His daughter-in-law, Frau Major von Hindenburg, soon followed him, but his son, who is an army officer, was not allowed to vote.

Prince Wilhelm and Prince Ludwig Ferdinand, sons of the former Crown Prince, cast their first votes at Potsdam. Their parents voted on their Silesian estates.

The severe losses sustained by the Nationalist Party in former strongholds were accounted for by the unexpected showing made by the newly formed peasant and agrarian leagues which represent the disaffected element of the old party.

CAPTAIN HAMLET PROMOTED

NEW LONDON, Conn. (AP)—Capt. H. G. Hamlet, for the past three years commander of the coast guard destroyer Force, has relieved Commander H. D. Hinkley as superintendent of the United States Coast Guard Academy here. Commander Hinkley will assume command of one of five new coast guard cutters now under construction at Quincy, Mass.

Christian Nat'l Peasants' Party 13

Fascists 12

German Peasants' Party 8

Land League 5

People's Rights Party 4

Saxon Peasants' Party 3

None of the major parties was regarded as likely to obtain an overwhelming control in the new Reichstag and parliamentary leaders headed by Dr. Gustav Stresemann, Foreign Minister and leader of the People's Party, were determined to form a coalition ministry of Socialists, Centrists, People's Party and Democrats.

The present Cabinet, which terminates its official career as soon as the vote has been certified by the election commission, is a coalition of Nationalists, Centrists and People's Party.

The losses of the Nationalists were regarded as eliminating that party from participation in the next ministry. Leaders of the three middle parties were agreed that the Reichstag was doomed to remain an impotent parliamentary instrument as long as any cabinet attempted to run the Government without the active co-operation of the Socialists.

Dr. Stresemann did not poll sufficient votes in Upper Bavaria to assure his election there, but as the People's Party vote in Upper and Lower Bavaria will be combined he may get a Bavarian seat. His election was sure in any case since he headed the so-called Reichlists to which the surplus votes of the various electoral districts will be assigned.

The Chancellor, Dr. Wilhelm Marx; the Minister of Justice, Oskar Hergt; the Minister of Labor, Dr. Brauns; the Minister of Communications, Herr Koch; the Minister of Economics, Julius Curt

COTTON MILLS ADVISED TO CUT DAILY OUTPUT

Cessation of Night Work Suggested as Way to Curtail Production

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

RICHMOND, Va.—Over-production is the most serious problem of the textile industry of the South today. Unless it is checked, investors will not receive satisfactory and proper returns on their capital. The best remedy for this situation is an agreement among cotton mill operators to cease the working of night shifts, a schedule which now obtains in virtually all mills.

This was the statement of W. D. Anderson, of Macon, Ga., president of the Bibb Manufacturing Company, in an address at the thirty-second annual convention of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association here.

The threat of over-production probably may be easily corrected by dispensing with the night operation of mills. The circumstance, according to Mr. Anderson, was created during the World War period, when a heavy output was virtually necessary and during the period of inflated prosperity which came in the wake of the war, it has never been adequately corrected, he said, production in excess of the demands of the market continuing.

"In every worth-while cotton mill in this country we are today producing more pounds of goods per spindle, more yards per loom, and a greater production per operative in the mill, than ever in the history of our industry. In spite of curtailment in our operations we are producing, with curtailment, more goods than we used to produce with the same machinery running at full speed."

"Our marketing and distribution problems, while offering opportunity for improvement, are no longer pressing problems. Primarily because of over-production, however, we have a most urgent problem in trying to find a profit in our business."

"The spread between cost of production and the net price we have obtained for our goods has been gradually narrowing, and, on most lines of cotton textiles cost and market are so close today that the life of our industry is actually menaced and any further development along present lines cannot be considered by anyone familiar with the facts, who has a proper regard for the rights of investors."

Consolidation of cotton mills, along with the continued collaboration in promoting sound business policies, offers the most constructive method of progress in the cotton text-

ile industry, according to Walker D. Hines, president of the Cotton-Textile Institute, Inc. Mr. Hines decried the doctrine of "the survival of the fittest," so often invoked in business, as an appropriate cure for existing problems, asserting that such a policy merely postpones and even obstructs the finding of an adequate solution.

George S. Harris of Atlanta, Ga., president of the association, in his annual address, voiced opposition to the price of cotton being based on New York contracts with New York exclusively as the delivery point. He asked that members of the association exert their influence for the creation of a southern delivery contract.

Large Gift Offered to Phillips Schools

Foundations Would Provide for Two Professorships at Each Institution

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ANDOVER, Mass.—Announcement of two conditional gifts of \$320,000 each for foundations for the Phillips Academies here and at Exeter, Mass., was one of the closing incidents of the sesquicentennial celebration at Phillips Academy in Andover.

The sum has been offered by Edward S. Harkness of New York City provided a fund of \$1,600,000 which is being raised for Phillips Academy at Exeter is obtained by July 1. Income from the foundations would provide yearly salaries of \$8000 each for two faculty members at each school.

Appreciation for the liberality of alumni and friends of the Andover institution who have contributed \$6,250,000 to the endowment of that school in the last three years, was voiced by Dr. Alfred E. Stearns, headmaster of the school, in his final address of the anniversary exercises. New buildings, improved salaries, lectures and concerts and landscaping of the school grounds are the results, he said.

Dr. Stearns emphasized the importance of moral and religious training in schools, saying: "The whole foundation of enlightened civilization, in government, in society, and in business, rests on religion. Unless our people are thoroughly instructed in a great truth they are not fitted either to understand our institutions or provide them with adequate support. For our independent colleges and secondary schools to be neglectful of their responsibilities is to turn their graduates loose with simply an increased capacity to prey upon each other."

LOCAL MUSIC

Sunday Pops

Alfredo Casella's "Scarlatiana" was the feature of the second Sunday symphonic program of the Pops season, given last night in Symphony Hall. This "Divertimento" for piano and small orchestra had its first performance at a New York symphony concert, season before last. With the composer directing from the piano, it was heard last night for the first time in Boston. It is in five movements: Sinfonia, Minuetto, Capriccio, Pastorale, and Finale. Scarlatiana themes are treated in it with respect, but with imagination and wit. The Capriccio in particular is delightfully gay, and the Pastorale full of nostalgic charm. The other numbers were Beethoven's Overture "Léonore" No. 3, Respighi's "Pines of Rome" and Tchaikovsky's "Pathetic" Symphony.

Virginia Trust Co.

821 E. Main, RICHMOND, VA.
Capital\$1,000,000
Surplus\$1,500,000

Prudent men and women in every section of Virginia have appointed the Virginia Trust Co. Executor and Trustee in their wills.

Inquiries about making a safe will invited—Confidential and no cost.

May we show you Our Display of

WHITTALL RUGS

Sydnor & Hundley

7th & Grace Rm. 1702 RICHMOND, VA.

Chumley Sports Wear

Hats, Dresses, etc.

for Women in Richmond

Exclusively at

Miller & Rhoads

"THE SHOPPING CENTRE"

Didon's & DaBols

Incorporated

Grace Street at Second

Correct Fall Modes

for Madam

and Mademoiselle

Stock Activity Is World-Wide, Reports Prove

(Continued from Page 1)

the building industry and also the farmers—three groups which hitherto have followed instead of counteracting market fluctuations, thus aggravating instead of lessening them, as is clearly shown by investigations of the bureau.

Progress Is Rapid

Considerable work has been accomplished along these lines here in a comparatively short time. One of the outstanding achievements is a recent resolution passed by one of the committees of the Federal Economic Council, known as the "Baltic" resolution, according to which the issuing of orders by government bureaus should be centralized. This, it is held, would make it possible to send out orders at times when depressions affect the market.

Another important work in this line was the organization of the Bureau for the Study of Market Fluctuations by Prof. Dr. Ernst Wagemann. This institution works hand in hand with the Government Bureau of Statistics. It deals with employers, employees, trades, the Reichsbank, the Reich's post and the Reich's railways, and is becoming more and more a central office into which information regarding business is flowing from all sides.

The bureau sends out monthly inquiry blanks to industrial companies asking them to fill in the number of the workmen they employed during the month, the number they could have employed if they had been utilizing their production capacities to the fullest extent, and the number of working hours. It also prepares regular business forecasts which are rapidly gaining in popularity here.

Motor Trade Co-operates

One of the first industries to co-operate with the bureau was the automobile trade, which keeps the bureau informed every month of its production and turnover. These figures are added up by the bureau and a corresponding index figure—not the actual figures, because these are kept secret—is communicated to the companies who are thus in a position to size up regularly conditions in the automobile industry.

Several big companies, such as the A. E. G. one of the leading electrical concerns, the Horch Automobile Works and others are very closely studying the fluctuations of the market and endeavor to regulate their production accordingly.

German industry has done splendid work in reorganizing production, but it has paid less attention to reorganizing its business methods. Dr. Heinz Ludwig, one of the managers of the Horch company and a leading expert in this line of work, told the writer.

Dr. Ludwig believes that steps can be taken that will reduce market fluctuations which, in his opinion, do not occur at regular intervals. They are not inevitable, he said. He, too, believes that better distribution of orders for public work, closer systematic study of market conditions by industry and regulation of the money market are essential to bring this about.

BIRD SANCTUARY BEGINS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VICTORIA, B. C.—The nucleus of what will some day be a bird sanctuary like that maintained by Jack Miner in Ontario, was established here when a pair of Canada geese presented the British Columbia game board with the first family of baby geese hatched on the Elk Lake game farm. The pair of geese have been kept at the game farm in comparative liberty for several years in the hope that they would make it their permanent home. This they appear to have done.

The game board hopes that the young geese will return to the farm year after year and bring others with them, thus creating a sanctuary where thousands of birds will be cared for during their annual flights north and south. As the Canada geese mate for life, it is hoped the original pair at the farm will hatch out another family next year.

TALL CEDARS STAGE SPECTACULAR PARADE

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Nearly 5000 members of the Tall Cedars of Lebanon, with 40 bands, picturesque drill corps, comic sections and nov-

ANGLO-NORTHERN TRANSPORT COMPANY

Chartering Agents

20, BUCKLESBURY LONDON, E. C. 4, ENGLAND

Cash's Names

JOSEPH LYONS

They have laundry

loans at home,

and a variety of

other services.

100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. D. T. Whitaker, Marietta, O.

W. W. Luehm, Miami, Fla.

Mrs. W. W. Luehm, Miami, Fla.

Mrs. James Wellington, Yonkers, N. Y.

Mrs. F. F. Meek, Cohasset, O.

Charles S. Glass, Jersey City, N. J.

Augusta Schwab, Jersey City, N. J.

Lillian Schwab, Jersey City, N. J.

Wm. W. Frankel, Jersey City, N. J.

Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Horstmann, Maplewood, N. Y.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram F. Johnson, Great Falls, Mont.

Mr. and Mrs. F. Rice, Yonkers, N. Y.

Grace F. Rice, Yonkers, N. Y.

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. D. T. Whitaker, Marietta, O.

W. W. Luehm, Miami, Fla.

Mrs. W. W. Luehm, Miami, Fla.

Mrs. James Wellington, Yonkers, N. Y.

Mrs. F. F. Meek, Cohasset, O.

Charles S. Glass, Jersey City, N. J.

Augusta Schwab, Jersey City, N. J.

Lillian Schwab, Jersey City, N. J.

Wm. W. Frankel, Jersey City, N. J.

GETTING VOTERS OUT IS BELIEVED NOT WHOLESTORY

Professor Munro, Harvard, Says Making Electorate Think Is More Vital

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"One way to bring out the vote is to bring out the issues," says William B. Munro, professor of government at Harvard University, in an article in the National Municipal Review. He proposes that political parties take more definite stands on actually important questions of policy and that elections be held, not at fixed times, but when the issues are hot.

Professor Munro also questions whether the "slacker vote" is a menace and whether some methods employed to "get out the vote" are genuinely of service to good government.

Challenging the proposition that it is everyone's "sacred duty" in a popular government to vote, Professor Munro asserts, "There is nothing in our constitutions, laws, or civic morality which makes it the duty of any man to vote unless he feels that he can thereby contribute to the greater effectiveness of popular government. To vote unintelligently is a greater disservice to the commonwealth than not to vote at all."

What Makes Good Citizens

"People do not become good citizens by going to the polls," he continues. "They go to the polls because they are good citizens. They go when and because they are interested. They stay away because they have no interest, or too little interest, in the issues or the candidates. Many voters remain befogged, confused, bewildered, because that is what the leaders often intend them to be."

"We should try to increase, not simply the total number of voters, but the number of intelligent voters who go to the polls of their own accord and who will know what they want when they go there."

Professor Munro doubts the assertion that habitual non-voters are to be found chiefly in the ranks of well-to-do, educated people who ought to value the ballot most. He cites results of a number of investigations which have indicated that the highest proportion of active voters exists in the best neighborhoods of cities and among professional and business people and skilled craftsmen as compared with unskilled laborers and persons of "no occupation," among educated men and women as compared with those of little or no schooling.

In view of this he submits that the "slacker vote" probably works against the political machine which depends on herding indiscriminating voters to the polls more than it works against the improvement of government.

UNITARIANS CONFERENCE ON CHURCH PROBLEMS

Anniversary Week Brings Delegates From Many States

A wider and more earnest application of liberal religious thought to the problems of current times, and a deeper understanding among Christians of the more intimate side of religion were addressed in Boston by speakers at various meetings Monday in the anniversary week program of the Unitarian denomination.

After the anniversary sermon, preached Sunday in Arlington Street Church by the Rev. Caleb S. S. Sutton of San Francisco, the various departments of the denomination took up their individual interests in a series of sessions which included such subjects as "The Puritan Principles in the Modern World" as reflected in "In Thought" and "In Conduct," the "Next Steps in Unitarian Social Work," and certain conclusions reached by a recent investigation in regard to the effects of alcohol.

Tuesday's sessions will include the 103d meeting of the American Unitarian Association, in Tremont Temple, and all delegates are expected to be in the city from all over the country and reports of work in districts as far distant from each other as Maine and California will be heard.

ART SALES FOR YEAR AMOUNT TO \$6,229,670

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU

NEW YORK—Rare books, paintings and other objects of art sold at the American Art Galleries during the 1927-1928 season brought a total of \$6,229,670, the figures were announced just made by the American Art Association, Inc.

Among the highest book prices of the season was \$10,900 paid by James F. Drake, New York rare book dealer, for an early edition of "The Puritan Principles" by John Winthrop.

Kipling's "Letters of Marque," Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach, also a New York book dealer, established the season's record for manuscripts when he paid \$18,000 for the original autographed manuscript of Abraham Lincoln's speech on "Sectionalism."

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House Saturday were the following:

Mrs. D. T. Whitaker, Marietta, O.

W. W. Luehm, Miami, Fla.

Mrs. W. W. Luehm, Miami, Fla.

Mrs. James Wellington, Y

SOVIETS MOVE TO STAMP OUT ANTI-SEMITISM

Instances of Race Antipathy Met by Commission Working in Schools

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MOSCOW—Manifestations of anti-Semitic feeling in Russia recently have caused the Communist Party authorities to consider special measures for combating this special form of exciting racial animosities. A recent issue of the Moscow newspaper, Pravda, described several cases of this nature.

In a Leningrad gas factory the local branch of the Union of Communist Youth refused on racial ground to admit a Jewish applicant for membership. In another Leningrad factory signs were posted up: "Save Russia and Beat the Jews," and this was followed by physical attacks on some of the Jewish workers. In Khar'kov, where elections were taking place for the managing board of the sugar workers' co-operative, an appeal was made to "Russian co-operators" against the previous "Jewish managing board."

Campaign Started in Schools
The Khar'kov party control committee reprimanded and dismissed from service a number of students at the local Geo-Physical Institute for anti-Semitic actions.

These instances show a tendency toward racial antipathy, against which the Pravda recommends greater watchfulness and educational effort. Recently a commission has been set up to combat anti-Semitism in the schools. So it is evident that traces of the form of racial prejudices, which was most characteristic of the ruling classes in Tsarist Russia, still exist in the classes and generations which are most under the influence of the Revolution.

Anti-Semitism is quite contrary to Communist teaching, which condemns all forms of national and racial hostility. Pravda, in calling for a struggle against anti-Semitism, cites the following passage from the works of Lenin:

"Among the Jews are workers, toiling people, and they are the majority. They are our brothers in opposing capital, our comrades in the struggle for Socialism. Shame to those who disseminate hatred for Jews, who sow hatred for other nations."

The class of Nepmen, or private traders and speculators, among whom the percentage of Jews is fairly high, is doubtless one of the factors in creating anti-Semitic feeling. The Nepman, to be sure, has his difficulties; his tax burdens are heavy and varied, and if he oversteps the very vague line which separates legitimate private trade from speculation in Russia, he is quite likely to find himself en route for one of the detention centers in Siberia and the Far North. Still the Nepman is likely to live luxuriously, and thereby excite the dislike of the poorer classes.

In the educational campaign which the Communist Party is preparing to launch against anti-Semitism the poverty and toiling of the majority of the Jews in Russia will be emphasized. Against the relatively small

King James Bible Is Most Popular

Mr. Baldwin Declares Larger Proportion of Older Version Still Sold

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—For every copy of the Revised Version of the Bible, the British and Foreign Bible Society sells 86 copies of the Authorized Version. This record was announced by Stanley Baldwin, British Prime Minister, in the course of his address at the recent great meeting of the society at Queen's Hall.

It appeared, said the Prime Minister, that nothing could replace in the affections of the British people the King James or Authorized Version of 1611, which was written in the speech of Shakespeare, Marlowe, Bacon and Raleigh.

"It is not," he said, "that the Authorized Version is more inspired, but that for three centuries it has shaped the lives and colored the traditions of our people, fashioned our literature and filled our memories with unforgettable experiences of childhood. It is that version, too, which inspired so many of our hymn writers, who, for centuries past, have played so large a part in the spiritual elevation of the British people."

The Rev. C. H. K. Boughton, secretary of the society, referring to the anti-Christian influences in Russia, said: "From the Baltic to the Pacific the Soviet territories remain closed to representatives of the Bible Society, but there is evidence that, in spite of anti-God societies, the Bible is even more precious to the majority of Russians than when they could obtain it easily."

"Through the Evangelical Christian Union we have been able to provide for the circulation of 5700 Bibles and 10,000 Testaments in Russia."

AIR PASSENGER LINE WILL SOON CONNECT BOSTON AND NEW YORK

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Airplane passenger service between New York and Boston will be inaugurated this fall by the Colonial Air Transport, operators of the New York-Boston air line. It has just been learned here. According to Capt. James A. Walsh, assistant secretary of the Colonial Transport, the service will be begun as soon as the Newark (N. J.) airport is completed. The Colonial Transport has entered into a contract with the City of Newark to use the new field as its New York terminus, thus shortening the time two hours.

Four Fairchild cabin monoplanes, carrying four passengers each, will be used for the line which separates legitimate private trade from speculation in Russia, he is quite likely to find himself en route for one of the detention centers in Siberia and the Far North. Still the Nepman is likely to live luxuriously, and thereby excite the dislike of the poorer classes.

In the educational campaign which the Communist Party is preparing to launch against anti-Semitism the poverty and toiling of the majority of the Jews in Russia will be emphasized. Against the relatively small

Chang Tso-Lin Issues Another Peace Appeal

(Continued from Page 1)

will be hailed with a national and international blessing, both in China and in the world at large.

Meanwhile, Chang Tso-Lin is preparing to wage a decisive battle at Paoing-fu against the combined Feng Yu-hsiang and Shansi forces.

Notes Demand Protection for Americans in China
SHANGHAI—Although the Nationalist Government remains silent on the demands presented by Japan for a settlement of the Tsinan-fu incident, the correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor understands that the government council favors a diplomatic settlement, considering the Japanese attitude very conciliatory.

Hwang Fu, the Foreign Minister, arrived at Nanking and immediately advised in the Japanese committee met and discussed the note presented by the Japanese consul-general. The committee agreed that an early and mutually satisfactory settlement was advisable in view of Japan's attitude.

It is further understood regarding Japan's attitude on Chang Tso-Lin's retirement into Manchuria and the hint of a declaration of a Japanese protectorate there that Japan's attitude constitutes an infringement of China's national integrity, as the Nationalists consider the three eastern provinces, commonly designated Manchuria, an integral part of the Chinese republic.

While the tide of war sweeps near Tientsin and Peking, where there are large American colonies, the American Minister, Dr. John Van A. MacMurray, presented identical notes to the Soviet Government, and through E. S. Cunningham, United States Consul-General here, to the Nationalist Government, urging protection for American lives and property in view of the fact that two Americans have already been killed during the fighting. The note states that it is imperative to adopt the strictest precautions, and announces the adoption of defense measures at Tientsin and Peking.

While declaring that the United States does not intend to interfere, the note asks the warring forces to send only the most reliable, disciplined and trustworthy troops to the front in order to avert unfortunate incidents. The anti-Japanese boycott continues to acquire strength throughout the Yangtze Valley and the next few days are likely to see a practical diminution in trade.

ROME'S GOVERNOR SAILS FOR HOME

Prince Potenziani on Friendship Visit to New York

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Prince Spada Potenziani, Governor of Rome, has just left here for Italy on the Roma, of the Italian Line. He was accompanied by his daughter, Princess Miriam; Baron Sardi, Count Francesco Spalletti, Marquis Amerigo Antenorri, Commandatore Virgilio Testa and Don Gallazzo Manzi Fe. The visit of the party was to emphasize the friendship between the new Italy and the United States and in order that the Governor of Rome might repay the visit of the Mayor of New York to Rome last year.

The Roma was one of a fleet of 12 passenger vessels leaving here for Europe within a few hours of each other and taking a total of more than 4000 passengers.

Henry Norris Russell, professor of astronomy and director of the observatory at Princeton University.

Builders & Decorators
SANITARY, HEATING & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Walter Withers & Son
Limited
2 WESTBOURNE STREET, S. W. 1
Phone Sloane 4397
& 15 FAIRFIELD STREET, S. W. 18
Phone Battersea 1269
LONDON, ENGLAND

Dixon's
Arbutus Toilet Soap
Made in Dublin, Ireland

In the
SUMMER COLLECTION

of
MAISON

Fifinella.

Models in Gowns, Hats, etc., from the leading Paris Houses together with models from this House, so well known for their quality and style, suitable for all occasions.

43 BUCKINGHAM PALACE RD.

69 WELBECK STREET, LONDON

Planks Prepared by Women Voters for Both Parties

National League to Have Quarters at Houston and Kansas City

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The National League of Women Voters will have headquarters in Kansas City and in Houston during the Republican and Democratic conventions, and special committees will seek to have incorporated in the platforms of both parties the following planks:

"We endorse the effort to secure by one uniform agreement with many nations the renunciation of war as between themselves, and we support the substitution of arbitration for war as an instrument of public policy in the settlement of international differences. We further reiterate our support of the entry of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice."

"2. Believing that government should be responsive to the will of the electorate and that elective representatives should therefore take office soon after election, we advocate an amendment to the Federal Constitution which would do away with the long interval now prevailing between election of the members of Congress and the beginning of their terms, at the same time eliminating the short session of Congress, with its admitted legislative embarrassments and the possibility of the enactment of laws by representatives whose policies have been repudiated by their constituents."

"Recognizing that this government is a human agency responsible for the welfare of its citizens, we urge the further development of the policies inaugurated by the Congress for child protection and for the prevention of needless maternal and infant mortality; and we urge increasingly generous provision by government for education and for the protection of children against premature and injurious labor."

"Believing that the public investment in the great natural resources at Muscle Shoals should be conserved and developed in the interest of the general welfare, we advocate the continued recognition of Muscle Shoals as a national asset and its operation by the government."

"We urge the removal of legal discriminations against women by specific measures not prejudicial to women's labor laws or to social welfare legislation, and drawn in each case with full consideration of actual economic and social conditions, instead of attempting to deal with the subject by blanket legislation."

ROUND-WORLD FLIGHT PLANNED BY BRAZILIAN

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
NEW YORK—Two important flights by South Americans are to be attempted in the near future. Joao Ribeiro de Barros, of Brazil, winner of the 1927 trophy of the International League of Aviators for the best flight by a South American, is making plans for a solo flight around the world, and Lieut.-Col. Camilo Daza, chief of the air force of the Colombian army, is planning a flight from Mitchell Field to Mexico City and Bogota, Colombia.

Colonel Daza has just arrived here on board the steamship Sixola, of the United Fruit Line, to get ready for his take-off. His flight, south, he said, will be begun the last of this month. He will fly a Swiss airplane with Gnome motor, which has already arrived at Mitchell Field and is partly assembled.

HAPPINESS VIA BOWLING

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Speaking at Sutton bowling green, which was opened by Sir Rowland Blades, former Lord Mayor of London, S. J. Pike, president of the English Bowling Association, said: "England would be a happier country, less open to strife, if every village and town had at least one bowling green. It is the happiest, most sociable and most hospitable game ever invented by the genius of man."

IF YOU Want a Photograph
taken or copied, then go or send to
LANGFIER
the well-known COURT PHOTOGRAPHER
Established 1895
343 Finchley Rd., London, N. W. 3, Eng.
Hampstead 1250

F. G. MINTER (Decorations) Ltd.
PERIOD & MODERN DECORATION
FURNISHING
STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS
29 Buckingham Gate
London, S.W.1, Eng.
Telephone: Victoria 7096

Builders & Decorators
SANITARY, HEATING & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Walter Withers & Son
Limited
2 WESTBOURNE STREET, S. W. 1
Phone Sloane 4397
& 15 FAIRFIELD STREET, S. W. 18
Phone Battersea 1269
LONDON, ENGLAND

Dixon's
Arbutus Toilet Soap
Made in Dublin, Ireland

In the
SUMMER COLLECTION

of
MAISON

Fifinella.

Models in Gowns, Hats, etc., from the leading Paris Houses together with models from this House, so well known for their quality and style, suitable for all occasions.

43 BUCKINGHAM PALACE RD.

69 WELBECK STREET, LONDON

Planks Prepared by Women Voters for Both Parties

National League to Have Quarters at Houston and Kansas City

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
WASHINGTON—The National League of Women Voters will have headquarters in Kansas City and in Houston during the Republican and Democratic conventions, and special committees will seek to have incorporated in the platforms of both parties the following planks:

"We endorse the effort to secure by one uniform agreement with many nations the renunciation of war as between themselves, and we support the substitution of arbitration for war as an instrument of public policy in the settlement of international differences. We further reiterate our support of the entry of the United States into the Permanent Court of International Justice."

"2. Believing that government should be responsive to the will of the electorate and that elective representatives should therefore take office soon after election, we advocate an amendment to the Federal Constitution which would do away with the long interval now prevailing between election of the members of Congress and the beginning of their terms, at the same time eliminating the short session of Congress, with its admitted legislative embarrassments and the possibility of the enactment of laws by representatives whose policies have been repudiated by their constituents."

"Recognizing that this government is a human agency responsible for the welfare of its citizens, we urge the further development of the policies inaugurated by the Congress for child protection and for the prevention of needless maternal and infant mortality; and we urge increasingly generous provision by government for education and for the protection of children against premature and injurious labor."

"Believing that the public investment in the great natural resources at Muscle Shoals should be conserved and developed in the interest of the general welfare, we advocate the continued recognition of Muscle Shoals as a national asset and its operation by the government."

"We urge the removal of legal discriminations against women by specific measures not prejudicial to women's labor laws or to social welfare legislation, and drawn in each case with full consideration of actual economic and social conditions, instead of attempting to deal with the subject by blanket legislation."

OLD BRITISH FIRM EXTENDING BUSINESS

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—That old-established British firm, Cross & Blackwell, is entering upon big developments in the United States. The Christian Science Monitor representative understands that the firm is planning to establish a large branch in New York City, and is also planning to establish branches in other large American cities. The firm has been in business for over 150 years, and is one of the oldest and most successful in the world.

The S. L. Dry Cleaning & Dyeing Service
2 Thurlow Place, London, S. W. 7
England
Tel. Kensington 1015
131 Church Road, Barnes, S. W. 13
Tel. Riverside 2817
Works: Old Town (Lapland, S. W. 4)
Tel. Battersea 2561-2
"A REAL SERVICE at a Moderate Charge"

F. G. MINTER (Decorations) Ltd.
PERIOD & MODERN DECORATION
FURNISHING
STRUCTURAL ALTERATIONS
29 Buckingham Gate
London, S.W.1, Eng.
Telephone: Victoria 7096

Builders & Decorators
SANITARY, HEATING & ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
Walter Withers & Son
Limited
2 WESTBOURNE STREET, S. W. 1
Phone Sloane 4397
& 15 FAIRFIELD STREET, S. W. 18
Phone Battersea 1269
LONDON, ENGLAND

Dixon's
Arbutus Toilet Soap
Made in Dublin, Ireland

In the
SUMMER COLLECTION

of
MAISON

Fifinella.

Models in Gowns, Hats, etc., from the leading Paris Houses together with models from this House, so well known for their quality and style, suitable for all occasions.

43 BUCKINGHAM PALACE RD.

69 WELBECK STREET, LONDON

Belgrade Orders Emigrés to Move From the Border

Raids Across Frontier Have Caused Great Feeling of Insecurity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SOFIA—The Government of Yugoslavia has recently taken several important measures designed to improve relations between Bulgaria and Serbia. In the first place it has arranged that all Bulgarian "émigrés" living in Serbia be withdrawn from the vicinity of the Bulgarian border.

These people are voluntary exiles who fled from Bulgaria in 1923 after the revolution which overthrew the peasant Prime Minister, Alexander Stambulisky, and placed the present governing party in power in Sofia. They are mostly extreme Agrarians and Communists and feel very bitter toward the prevailing régime in their fatherland.

It is said that several hundred of these fugitives have been sheltered and fed by Yugoslavia, having been kept in camps or groups near the Bulgarian border and, equipped with guns and bombs, have made many raids across the frontier into Bulgaria, terrorizing the Bulgarian people and seizing whatever loot they could lay hands on. They have created a feeling of insecurity and uncertainty along the western boundary of Bulgaria, and the Government at Sofia has deeply resented the support which Yugoslavia has given to these terrorists.

Now the Government at Belgrade has come to see that such acts only increase the friction between the two countries and has decided to withdraw all these exiles from the border. From now on the Bulgarian frontier villages may live in peace. Besides this, Yugoslavia has opened her frontier to the "double property" peasants living on the line dividing Bulgaria from Serbia. This line, like numerous other frontiers in the Balkans, separates many a peasant from most of his fields and leaves him with property both in Serbia and Bulgaria. During recent months such peasants have not been permitted to cross the boundary under any circumstances and so have been deprived of the use of much of their land. Now, however, this restriction has been removed by the Belgrade Government and peasants who own fields on both sides of the boundary may pass back and forth unmolested during the daylight hours to till their land and to tend and gather the crops that grow on them.

These measures, together with the generous help given by societies in Yugoslavia and by the Government itself to the earthquake sufferers in Bulgaria, are helping to improve international relations in the Balkans.

ALBANY WELCOMES CREW OF BREMEN

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The transatlantic fliers who piloted the Bremen from the Irish coast to Greenly Island received an enthusiastic welcome when they arrived at the capital city of New York. Baron Gunther von Huenefeld, Capt. Hermann Koehl and Maj. James Fitzmaurice made the trip from Boston by train. They were met at the Union Station by Mayor John Boyd Thacher and a delegation of city officials and commercial leaders.

After their drive through the city streets, which was lined with cheering throngs, the fliers were taken to their suite at the DeWitt Clinton Hotel. The same suite was used by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh on his last visit to this city.

A lunch given at the Port Orange Club by the Chamber of Commerce and a dinner by the city, with Governor Smith and Mayor Thacher as speakers, made up of the program.

SYNTHETIC MILK NOW IN PROSPECT

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Experiments for the production of synthetic milk direct from grass, sans cows, are now going on at Billingham-on-Tees, according to a speaker at the Sanitary Inspectors' Conference at Northallerton, of which an account is published here. "The time is coming," he added, "when milk will be produced without cows, without farmers."

CONSERVATIVE PARTY SPLITS IN NICARAGUA

MANAGUA, Nic. (AP)—Two candidates for President were nominated here by separate conventions of the Conservative Party.

Dr. Carlos Cuadra Pasos, who is supported by President Diaz, was the choice of one, while the second meeting named Vicente Rappacoli, who is the choice of Gen. Emiliano Chamorro. Quiet and order prevailed in both conventions, although there was great enthusiasm.

PROVISIONS
Shoolbreds are a firm in whom understanding of English good cheer has been handed down for a hundred years or more.

And as time has taught Shoolbreds how to provide the most appetizing, the most scrupulously handled viands that there are, it has shown them also how to give Shoolbreds quality—the best at really moderate prices.

SHOOLBREDS
The Quality House Since 1822
Jas. Shoolbred & Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

Defence—
Not Defiance

is the only reasonable argument to use against the elements, yet so elaborate must be the efficient defence, the list of necessities grows to alarming proportions.

But the veteran has solved many a problem.

One Coat to All Needs
can be obtained from
NICOLL'S
of REGENT STREET
(Veterans of Four Generations)

Reversible
Proofed Gabardine
Tweed or Fleece
both sides perfectly constructed.
Call or write for particulars

H. J. Nicoll & Co.
Limited
114-120 REGENT ST.,
LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND

REVERSIBLE from 7 Gns.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY

Belgrade Orders Emigrés to Move From the Border

Raids Across Frontier Have Caused Great Feeling of Insecurity

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SOFIA—The Government of Yugoslavia has recently taken several important measures designed to improve relations between Bulgaria and Serbia. In the first place it has arranged that all Bulgarian "émigrés" living in Serbia be withdrawn from the vicinity of the Bulgarian border.

These people are voluntary exiles who fled from Bulgaria in 1923 after the revolution which overthrew the peasant Prime Minister, Alexander Stambulisky, and placed the present governing party in power in Sofia. They are mostly extreme Agrarians and Communists and feel very bitter toward the prevailing régime in their fatherland.

It is said that several hundred of these fugitives have been sheltered and fed by Yugoslavia, having been kept in camps or groups near the Bulgarian border and, equipped with guns and bombs, have made many raids across the frontier into Bulgaria, terrorizing the Bulgarian people and seizing whatever loot they could lay hands on. They have created a feeling of insecurity and uncertainty along the western boundary of Bulgaria, and the Government at Sofia has deeply resented the support which Yugoslavia has given to these terrorists.

Now the Government at Belgrade has come to see that such acts only increase the friction between the two countries and has decided to withdraw all these exiles from the border. From now on the Bulgarian frontier villages may live in peace. Besides this, Yugoslavia has opened her frontier to the "double property" peasants living on the line dividing Bulgaria from Serbia. This line, like numerous other frontiers in the Balkans, separates many a peasant from most of his fields and leaves him with property both in Serbia and Bulgaria. During recent months such peasants have not been permitted to cross the boundary under any circumstances and so have been deprived of the use of much of their land. Now, however, this restriction has been removed by the Belgrade Government and peasants who own fields on both sides of the boundary may pass back and forth unmolested during the daylight hours to till their land and to tend and gather the crops that grow on them.

These measures, together with the generous help given by societies in Yugoslavia and by the Government itself to the earthquake sufferers in Bulgaria, are helping to improve international relations in the Balkans.

ALBANY WELCOMES CREW OF BREMEN

ALBANY, N. Y. (AP)—The transatlantic fliers who piloted the Bremen from the Irish coast to Greenly Island received an enthusiastic welcome when they arrived at the capital city of New York. Baron Gunther von Huenefeld, Capt. Hermann Koehl and Maj. James Fitzmaurice made the trip from Boston by train. They were met at the Union Station by Mayor John Boyd Thacher and a delegation of city officials and commercial leaders.

After their drive through the city streets, which was lined with cheering throngs, the fliers were taken to their suite at the DeWitt Clinton Hotel. The same suite was used by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh on his last visit to this city.

A lunch given at the Port Orange Club by the Chamber of Commerce and a dinner by the city, with Governor Smith and Mayor Thacher as speakers, made up of the program.

SYNTHETIC MILK NOW IN PROSPECT

BY WIRELESS FROM MONITOR BUREAU
LONDON—Experiments for the production of synthetic milk direct from grass, sans cows, are now going on at Billingham-on-Tees, according to a speaker at the Sanitary Inspectors' Conference at Northallerton, of which an account is published here. "The time is coming," he added, "when milk will be produced without cows, without farmers."

CONSERVATIVE PARTY SPLITS IN NICARAGUA

MANAGUA, Nic. (AP)—Two candidates for President were nominated here by separate conventions of the Conservative Party.

Dr. Carlos Cuadra Pasos, who is supported by President Diaz, was the choice of one, while the second meeting named Vicente Rappacoli, who is the choice of Gen. Emiliano Chamorro. Quiet and order prevailed in both conventions, although there was great enthusiasm.

PROVISIONS
Shoolbreds are a firm in whom understanding of English good cheer has been handed down for a hundred years or more.

And as time has taught Shoolbreds how to provide the most appetizing, the most scrupulously handled viands that there are, it has shown them also how to give Shoolbreds quality—the best at really moderate prices.

SHOOLBREDS
The Quality House Since 1822
Jas. Shoolbred & Co., Ltd., Tottenham Court Road, London, W. 1, England

Defence—
Not Defiance

is the only reasonable argument to use against the elements, yet so elaborate must be the efficient defence, the list of necessities grows to alarming proportions.

But the veteran has solved many a problem.

One Coat to All Needs
can be obtained from
NICOLL'S
of REGENT STREET
(Veterans of Four Generations)

Reversible
Proofed Gabardine
Tweed or Fleece
both sides perfectly constructed.
Call or write for particulars

H. J. Nicoll & Co.
Limited
114-120 REGENT ST.,
LONDON, W. 1, ENGLAND

REVERSIBLE from 7 Gns.

DEBENHAM & FREEBODY

Debenham & Freebody

Wigmore Street, (Cavendish Square), London, W.1, ENGLAND

FASHIONABLE HATS
of EXCLUSIVE DESIGN

The Hats illustrated are adapted from Paris models, and are made from fashionable novelty straws, etc.

Modern Millinery Dept., Second Floor

BECOMING HAT of crocheted straw with underlining of pale pink straw finished with crepe ribbon band and loops at side. In Black/Pink, Navy/Pink and Brown/Pink.
PRICE 70/-

SMART FELT TOQUE with self-coloured straw working on crown, can be made in any shade.
PRICE 70/-

USEFUL MATRON'S HAT of manilla straw, finished with satin ribbon trimming. In black and Navy and brown.
PRICE 70/-

ATTRACTIVE HAT of Manila straw, the scalloped edge bound with petersham and self-coloured velvet worked on crown. Size 6 1/2. In Black, Navy, Red and Beige.
PRICE 3 1/2 GNS.

BECOMING HAT of straw with embroidery of gold and silver thread on crown. Size 6 1/4. In Black, Beige, Navy and Red.
PRICE 70/-

ATTRACTIVE HAT of Manila straw, the scalloped edge bound with petersham and self-coloured velvet worked on crown. Size 6 1/2. In Black, Navy, Red and Beige.
PRICE 3 1/2 GNS.

BECOMING HAT of straw with embroidery of gold and silver thread on crown. Size 6 1/4. In Black, Beige, Navy and Red.
PRICE 70/-

ATTRACTIVE HAT of Manila straw, the scalloped edge bound with petersham and self-coloured velvet worked on crown. Size 6 1/2. In Black, Navy, Red and Beige.
PRICE 3 1/2 GNS.

RADIO

Radio as World Unifying Power Seen by A. E. Kennelly

Noted Professor Sees International Amity, Single Language and New Standards

Radio, in the general view, is of tremendous possibilities to the world's well-being today, according to Prof. A. E. Kennelly of Kennelly Heavieside theory fame, in an interview with a Monitor correspondent. As Mr. Kennelly was formerly president of the Institute of Radio Engineers, he is an expert on radio problems. His detached position as professor of electrical engineering at Harvard Engineering School gives him an impartial and objective knowledge of radio.

"Due to radio, genus homo has become a creature somewhat similar to the spider," he continues. "His tentacles, his influence, extends over an area far greater than the spider alone can attend to. When anything disturbs the tranquility of his web, the spider can exert his influence over the disturbing object," explained the professor.

"The radio operator," continued the world-renowned electrician and engineer, "who sits at the base of an antenna weaves a web over water and air. Wherever the radio influence is felt, there the operator has extended his ideas, civilization, and culture."

"Think of the value of mass broadcasting in keeping the language the same over large areas. As the listener sits there he is only a part of a group of thousands and possibly hundreds of thousands of persons."

"Those listeners are isolated only physically. They receive the same ideas and language through the air."

"When the New York-London telephone first opened, the operators had some difficulty in understanding each other. Although they used technical terms which differed on the two shores, they had to ask, 'Are you speaking English?' The drift had already gone so far as to include different technical terms for the same object or action. As broadcasting and other uses of radio, both code and voice, help to unify a country's language, so will radio assist in keeping the two branches of spoken English the same."

"A disaster comparable to a war, would be the drifting apart of the two great branches of the English-speaking race in language. There is a drift toward separation of the spoken language from the printed that is noticeable here in Great Britain. Unfortunately, while the printed language remains the same on both sides of the Atlantic, there has been a gradual trend toward two different spoken branches."

"Thirty years ago French was in a fair way of becoming the official international language. In fact, when I attended the last international radio conference at Washington, the official language was French. The tendency today is toward one international radio trunk language. Radio is hastening that. It takes radio about a fifth of a second to 'go' from New York to the antipodes, half-way around the world," continued Mr. Kennelly.

"This one-fifth of a second world is too small for many of the practices used when it was under different and slower means of communication," was the expert's intuition. "In this one-fifth-second

water is only one-fifth-second wide. On that basis, it is too narrow for more than one system of international law. The different standards of weight and measurement will feel the influence of radio.

"You remember I mentioned how we understand when we see the other viewpoint? Radio will be a very important factor in peacefully, politically, and interestingly explaining our point of view to conflicting powers in the Pacific. When both sides thoroughly understand each other, may mutual understanding and peace will be man's supreme achievement."

Radio Notes

"MANHATTAN," a musical portrait of many-mooded New York, which will seek to convey in terms of music and song the varied character of the metropolis, will be broadcast in the Eveready Hour, Tuesday evening, May 22, beginning at 9 o'clock eastern daylight saving time over WEAF and associated stations.

"The Old World atmosphere of Washington Street with its Syrian candy vendors and restaurants specializing in okra stuffed with meats; of Little Italy and Mulberry Bend, of the 'Bouwerie' of Peter Stuyvesant and his stanch Dutch burghers; the bohemian gaiety of Greenwich Village, 'The Avenue's' starved village, the mirth and follies of Broadway in the 'roaring Forties,' these and other elements of the melting pot have been gawn upon for the Eveready offering.

Nathaniel Shilkret will conduct the Eveready Orchestra in its rendition of the musical selections chosen to represent the life and traditions of the different sections of Manhattan. In addition, there will be several solos by singers specially engaged for the "Manhattan" program.

Ben Ali and his Bagdad Bedouins, a new musical production presented over WMAQ each Tuesday night at 9 o'clock, is emblematic of the world-wide activities of the foreign correspondents of the Chicago Daily News. These intrepid adventurers are stationed in every quarter of the globe, wherever news is in the making. Perilous experiences of the Chinese correspondent will be related, in part, in the Tuesday evening, May 22, feature.

Radio Programs

EASTERN DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

WEAF, Boston (590kc-50m)
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Flagship program.
6:30 News.
6:40 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club, J. R. Lunt.
6:50 "Chum and Old," musical.
7:00 WEAF, O'Connell Shining Hour.
7:10 Miller and Lyles.
7:30 WEAF, A&P Gypsies. The Arrival of Bohemian (Haverson); Melodie D'Amour (Shelley); A Japanese Sunset (Deppe); tenor solo; Mignonne (Friml); Andante (Tchaikovsky); Conquerte, tenor solo; Pastoral, Merriam, from Nell Gwyn County, James (Graham); Not So Long Ago, tenor solo; Dance Argentine (Horlick); Czardas (Belibis).

WEEB, Boston (590kc-50m)
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Flagship program.
6:30 News.
6:40 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club, J. R. Lunt.
6:50 "Chum and Old," musical.
7:00 WEAF, O'Connell Shining Hour.
7:10 Miller and Lyles.
7:30 WEAF, A&P Gypsies. The Arrival of Bohemian (Haverson); Melodie D'Amour (Shelley); A Japanese Sunset (Deppe); tenor solo; Mignonne (Friml); Andante (Tchaikovsky); Conquerte, tenor solo; Pastoral, Merriam, from Nell Gwyn County, James (Graham); Not So Long Ago, tenor solo; Dance Argentine (Horlick); Czardas (Belibis).

WEEB, Boston (590kc-50m)
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Flagship program.
6:30 News.
6:40 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club, J. R. Lunt.
6:50 "Chum and Old," musical.
7:00 WEAF, O'Connell Shining Hour.
7:10 Miller and Lyles.
7:30 WEAF, A&P Gypsies. The Arrival of Bohemian (Haverson); Melodie D'Amour (Shelley); A Japanese Sunset (Deppe); tenor solo; Mignonne (Friml); Andante (Tchaikovsky); Conquerte, tenor solo; Pastoral, Merriam, from Nell Gwyn County, James (Graham); Not So Long Ago, tenor solo; Dance Argentine (Horlick); Czardas (Belibis).

WEEB, Boston (590kc-50m)
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Flagship program.
6:30 News.
6:40 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club, J. R. Lunt.
6:50 "Chum and Old," musical.
7:00 WEAF, O'Connell Shining Hour.
7:10 Miller and Lyles.
7:30 WEAF, A&P Gypsies. The Arrival of Bohemian (Haverson); Melodie D'Amour (Shelley); A Japanese Sunset (Deppe); tenor solo; Mignonne (Friml); Andante (Tchaikovsky); Conquerte, tenor solo; Pastoral, Merriam, from Nell Gwyn County, James (Graham); Not So Long Ago, tenor solo; Dance Argentine (Horlick); Czardas (Belibis).

WEEB, Boston (590kc-50m)
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Flagship program.
6:30 News.
6:40 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club, J. R. Lunt.
6:50 "Chum and Old," musical.
7:00 WEAF, O'Connell Shining Hour.
7:10 Miller and Lyles.
7:30 WEAF, A&P Gypsies. The Arrival of Bohemian (Haverson); Melodie D'Amour (Shelley); A Japanese Sunset (Deppe); tenor solo; Mignonne (Friml); Andante (Tchaikovsky); Conquerte, tenor solo; Pastoral, Merriam, from Nell Gwyn County, James (Graham); Not So Long Ago, tenor solo; Dance Argentine (Horlick); Czardas (Belibis).

WEEB, Boston (590kc-50m)
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Flagship program.
6:30 News.
6:40 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club, J. R. Lunt.
6:50 "Chum and Old," musical.
7:00 WEAF, O'Connell Shining Hour.
7:10 Miller and Lyles.
7:30 WEAF, A&P Gypsies. The Arrival of Bohemian (Haverson); Melodie D'Amour (Shelley); A Japanese Sunset (Deppe); tenor solo; Mignonne (Friml); Andante (Tchaikovsky); Conquerte, tenor solo; Pastoral, Merriam, from Nell Gwyn County, James (Graham); Not So Long Ago, tenor solo; Dance Argentine (Horlick); Czardas (Belibis).

WEEB, Boston (590kc-50m)
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Flagship program.
6:30 News.
6:40 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club, J. R. Lunt.
6:50 "Chum and Old," musical.
7:00 WEAF, O'Connell Shining Hour.
7:10 Miller and Lyles.
7:30 WEAF, A&P Gypsies. The Arrival of Bohemian (Haverson); Melodie D'Amour (Shelley); A Japanese Sunset (Deppe); tenor solo; Mignonne (Friml); Andante (Tchaikovsky); Conquerte, tenor solo; Pastoral, Merriam, from Nell Gwyn County, James (Graham); Not So Long Ago, tenor solo; Dance Argentine (Horlick); Czardas (Belibis).

WEEB, Boston (590kc-50m)
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Flagship program.
6:30 News.
6:40 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club, J. R. Lunt.
6:50 "Chum and Old," musical.
7:00 WEAF, O'Connell Shining Hour.
7:10 Miller and Lyles.
7:30 WEAF, A&P Gypsies. The Arrival of Bohemian (Haverson); Melodie D'Amour (Shelley); A Japanese Sunset (Deppe); tenor solo; Mignonne (Friml); Andante (Tchaikovsky); Conquerte, tenor solo; Pastoral, Merriam, from Nell Gwyn County, James (Graham); Not So Long Ago, tenor solo; Dance Argentine (Horlick); Czardas (Belibis).

WEEB, Boston (590kc-50m)
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Flagship program.
6:30 News.
6:40 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club, J. R. Lunt.
6:50 "Chum and Old," musical.
7:00 WEAF, O'Connell Shining Hour.
7:10 Miller and Lyles.
7:30 WEAF, A&P Gypsies. The Arrival of Bohemian (Haverson); Melodie D'Amour (Shelley); A Japanese Sunset (Deppe); tenor solo; Mignonne (Friml); Andante (Tchaikovsky); Conquerte, tenor solo; Pastoral, Merriam, from Nell Gwyn County, James (Graham); Not So Long Ago, tenor solo; Dance Argentine (Horlick); Czardas (Belibis).

WEEB, Boston (590kc-50m)
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Flagship program.
6:30 News.
6:40 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club, J. R. Lunt.
6:50 "Chum and Old," musical.
7:00 WEAF, O'Connell Shining Hour.
7:10 Miller and Lyles.
7:30 WEAF, A&P Gypsies. The Arrival of Bohemian (Haverson); Melodie D'Amour (Shelley); A Japanese Sunset (Deppe); tenor solo; Mignonne (Friml); Andante (Tchaikovsky); Conquerte, tenor solo; Pastoral, Merriam, from Nell Gwyn County, James (Graham); Not So Long Ago, tenor solo; Dance Argentine (Horlick); Czardas (Belibis).

WEEB, Boston (590kc-50m)
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Flagship program.
6:30 News.
6:40 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club, J. R. Lunt.
6:50 "Chum and Old," musical.
7:00 WEAF, O'Connell Shining Hour.
7:10 Miller and Lyles.
7:30 WEAF, A&P Gypsies. The Arrival of Bohemian (Haverson); Melodie D'Amour (Shelley); A Japanese Sunset (Deppe); tenor solo; Mignonne (Friml); Andante (Tchaikovsky); Conquerte, tenor solo; Pastoral, Merriam, from Nell Gwyn County, James (Graham); Not So Long Ago, tenor solo; Dance Argentine (Horlick); Czardas (Belibis).

WEEB, Boston (590kc-50m)
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Flagship program.
6:30 News.
6:40 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club, J. R. Lunt.
6:50 "Chum and Old," musical.
7:00 WEAF, O'Connell Shining Hour.
7:10 Miller and Lyles.
7:30 WEAF, A&P Gypsies. The Arrival of Bohemian (Haverson); Melodie D'Amour (Shelley); A Japanese Sunset (Deppe); tenor solo; Mignonne (Friml); Andante (Tchaikovsky); Conquerte, tenor solo; Pastoral, Merriam, from Nell Gwyn County, James (Graham); Not So Long Ago, tenor solo; Dance Argentine (Horlick); Czardas (Belibis).

WEEB, Boston (590kc-50m)
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Flagship program.
6:30 News.
6:40 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club, J. R. Lunt.
6:50 "Chum and Old," musical.
7:00 WEAF, O'Connell Shining Hour.
7:10 Miller and Lyles.
7:30 WEAF, A&P Gypsies. The Arrival of Bohemian (Haverson); Melodie D'Amour (Shelley); A Japanese Sunset (Deppe); tenor solo; Mignonne (Friml); Andante (Tchaikovsky); Conquerte, tenor solo; Pastoral, Merriam, from Nell Gwyn County, James (Graham); Not So Long Ago, tenor solo; Dance Argentine (Horlick); Czardas (Belibis).

WEEB, Boston (590kc-50m)
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Flagship program.
6:30 News.
6:40 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club, J. R. Lunt.
6:50 "Chum and Old," musical.
7:00 WEAF, O'Connell Shining Hour.
7:10 Miller and Lyles.
7:30 WEAF, A&P Gypsies. The Arrival of Bohemian (Haverson); Melodie D'Amour (Shelley); A Japanese Sunset (Deppe); tenor solo; Mignonne (Friml); Andante (Tchaikovsky); Conquerte, tenor solo; Pastoral, Merriam, from Nell Gwyn County, James (Graham); Not So Long Ago, tenor solo; Dance Argentine (Horlick); Czardas (Belibis).

WEEB, Boston (590kc-50m)
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Flagship program.
6:30 News.
6:40 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club, J. R. Lunt.
6:50 "Chum and Old," musical.
7:00 WEAF, O'Connell Shining Hour.
7:10 Miller and Lyles.
7:30 WEAF, A&P Gypsies. The Arrival of Bohemian (Haverson); Melodie D'Amour (Shelley); A Japanese Sunset (Deppe); tenor solo; Mignonne (Friml); Andante (Tchaikovsky); Conquerte, tenor solo; Pastoral, Merriam, from Nell Gwyn County, James (Graham); Not So Long Ago, tenor solo; Dance Argentine (Horlick); Czardas (Belibis).

WEEB, Boston (590kc-50m)
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Flagship program.
6:30 News.
6:40 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club, J. R. Lunt.
6:50 "Chum and Old," musical.
7:00 WEAF, O'Connell Shining Hour.
7:10 Miller and Lyles.
7:30 WEAF, A&P Gypsies. The Arrival of Bohemian (Haverson); Melodie D'Amour (Shelley); A Japanese Sunset (Deppe); tenor solo; Mignonne (Friml); Andante (Tchaikovsky); Conquerte, tenor solo; Pastoral, Merriam, from Nell Gwyn County, James (Graham); Not So Long Ago, tenor solo; Dance Argentine (Horlick); Czardas (Belibis).

WEEB, Boston (590kc-50m)
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Flagship program.
6:30 News.
6:40 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club, J. R. Lunt.
6:50 "Chum and Old," musical.
7:00 WEAF, O'Connell Shining Hour.
7:10 Miller and Lyles.
7:30 WEAF, A&P Gypsies. The Arrival of Bohemian (Haverson); Melodie D'Amour (Shelley); A Japanese Sunset (Deppe); tenor solo; Mignonne (Friml); Andante (Tchaikovsky); Conquerte, tenor solo; Pastoral, Merriam, from Nell Gwyn County, James (Graham); Not So Long Ago, tenor solo; Dance Argentine (Horlick); Czardas (Belibis).

WEEB, Boston (590kc-50m)
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Flagship program.
6:30 News.
6:40 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club, J. R. Lunt.
6:50 "Chum and Old," musical.
7:00 WEAF, O'Connell Shining Hour.
7:10 Miller and Lyles.
7:30 WEAF, A&P Gypsies. The Arrival of Bohemian (Haverson); Melodie D'Amour (Shelley); A Japanese Sunset (Deppe); tenor solo; Mignonne (Friml); Andante (Tchaikovsky); Conquerte, tenor solo; Pastoral, Merriam, from Nell Gwyn County, James (Graham); Not So Long Ago, tenor solo; Dance Argentine (Horlick); Czardas (Belibis).

WEEB, Boston (590kc-50m)
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Flagship program.
6:30 News.
6:40 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club, J. R. Lunt.
6:50 "Chum and Old," musical.
7:00 WEAF, O'Connell Shining Hour.
7:10 Miller and Lyles.
7:30 WEAF, A&P Gypsies. The Arrival of Bohemian (Haverson); Melodie D'Amour (Shelley); A Japanese Sunset (Deppe); tenor solo; Mignonne (Friml); Andante (Tchaikovsky); Conquerte, tenor solo; Pastoral, Merriam, from Nell Gwyn County, James (Graham); Not So Long Ago, tenor solo; Dance Argentine (Horlick); Czardas (Belibis).

WEEB, Boston (590kc-50m)
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Flagship program.
6:30 News.
6:40 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club, J. R. Lunt.
6:50 "Chum and Old," musical.
7:00 WEAF, O'Connell Shining Hour.
7:10 Miller and Lyles.
7:30 WEAF, A&P Gypsies. The Arrival of Bohemian (Haverson); Melodie D'Amour (Shelley); A Japanese Sunset (Deppe); tenor solo; Mignonne (Friml); Andante (Tchaikovsky); Conquerte, tenor solo; Pastoral, Merriam, from Nell Gwyn County, James (Graham); Not So Long Ago, tenor solo; Dance Argentine (Horlick); Czardas (Belibis).

WEEB, Boston (590kc-50m)
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Flagship program.
6:30 News.
6:40 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club, J. R. Lunt.
6:50 "Chum and Old," musical.
7:00 WEAF, O'Connell Shining Hour.
7:10 Miller and Lyles.
7:30 WEAF, A&P Gypsies. The Arrival of Bohemian (Haverson); Melodie D'Amour (Shelley); A Japanese Sunset (Deppe); tenor solo; Mignonne (Friml); Andante (Tchaikovsky); Conquerte, tenor solo; Pastoral, Merriam, from Nell Gwyn County, James (Graham); Not So Long Ago, tenor solo; Dance Argentine (Horlick); Czardas (Belibis).

WEEB, Boston (590kc-50m)
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Flagship program.
6:30 News.
6:40 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club, J. R. Lunt.
6:50 "Chum and Old," musical.
7:00 WEAF, O'Connell Shining Hour.
7:10 Miller and Lyles.
7:30 WEAF, A&P Gypsies. The Arrival of Bohemian (Haverson); Melodie D'Amour (Shelley); A Japanese Sunset (Deppe); tenor solo; Mignonne (Friml); Andante (Tchaikovsky); Conquerte, tenor solo; Pastoral, Merriam, from Nell Gwyn County, James (Graham); Not So Long Ago, tenor solo; Dance Argentine (Horlick); Czardas (Belibis).

WEEB, Boston (590kc-50m)
5:40 Stock market, business news.
5:50 Positions wanted.
6:00 Flagship program.
6:30 News.
6:40 Juvenile Gems.
6:45 Big Brother Club, J. R. Lunt.
6:50 "Chum and Old," musical.
7:00 WEAF, O'Connell Shining Hour.
7:10 Miller and Lyles.
7:30 WEAF, A&P Gypsies. The Arrival of Bohemian (Haverson); Melodie D'Amour (Shelley); A Japanese Sunset (Deppe); tenor solo; Mignonne (Friml); Andante (Tchaikovsky); Conquerte, tenor solo; Pastoral, Merriam, from Nell Gwyn County, James (Graham); Not So Long Ago, tenor solo; Dance Argentine (Horlick); Czardas (Belibis).

From a Radio Fan's Notebook

WHENEVER tubes are controlled by a rheostat in a receiving set, care should be taken to see the proper one is chosen. As the size and shape may vary from one make to another, their electrical characteristics are the same, for a corresponding rating.

The following table gives the maximum resistance of the rheostat required to give proper control for various numbers of 201A or 301A-type tubes operated in parallel on a 6-volt storage battery:

Number of 201A or 301A type tubes 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
Rheostat resistance (ohms) 20 10 6 4 3 2 2 2

Each 200-type tube is equivalent to four 201A tubes.
Each 200A-type tube is equivalent to one 201A tube.
Each 112 or 171-type tube is equivalent to two 201A tubes.

The following maximum resistances are recommended for various numbers of 199 or 299-type tubes operated in parallel:

Number of tubes (199 or 299 type) 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10
Rheostat resistance (ohms) 75 50 30 20 10 10 10 10 6 6

Each 120-type tube is equivalent to two 199-type tubes.
Where circuit diagrams call for values different from the above, it is proper to disregard the diagram.

(Laurance); Serenade (Drigo); Scarf Dance (Chaminade); orchestra; March Russe (Ganne); band; Kammerl Ostrow (Rubenstein); From the Land of the Sky (Blue Water, Interlude Miss Kline, (Caden), orchestra; Barcarole, Tales of Hoffmann (Offenbach); orchestra; Miss Kline and Mr. James; (Greech); Spanish Melody (Haley); Blue Over You (Davis-Burke); Ready for the River, (Greech); Tomorrow (Spital); You Have No Idea, Frivolous, (Greech); Spanish Shawl (Schell); Time-to-Retire.

11:00 WEAF, Howard time.
11:05 Henry Kallis and his orchestra.
11:25 News.
11:40 Henry Kallis and his orchestra.

Tomorrow
8:00 a. m.—E. B. Rideout, meteorologist.
8:05 "Looking Over the Morning Paper."
8:15 WEAF, Parnassus Trio.
8:30 "Cheer Up."
10:00 Sessions Chimes.
10:01 Anne Bradford's Half Hour.
10:11 Clark's Real Estate Service.
10:25 WEAF, Household Institute.
10:30 Friendly Melody.
10:35 Time signals; news.
10:40 m. m.—Yvonne Maids.
10:45 Produce market.
1:00 Educational Half Hour for Public Schools; Mrs. Bertha T. Dupre, French reading.
2:05 Paul Higgins, baritone.
2:15 Dorothy Riehl, mezzo soprano.
2:20 Edison Light Hour.
2:30 Gretchen McCallum's Cooking School.
4:00 Highway bulletin.
4:10 Music Lovers' Club program.
4:40 Paul Amden, tenor.

WNAC, Boston (590kc-40m)
5 p. m.—Ted and his Gang.
5:50 Householders' guide.
6:00 M. C. Radio Forum.
6:10 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:20 J. R. Lunt.
6:30 J. R. Lunt.
6:40 J. R. Lunt.
6:50 J. R. Lunt.
7:00 J. R. Lunt.
7:10 J. R. Lunt.
7:20 J. R. Lunt.
7:30 J. R. Lunt.
7:40 J. R. Lunt.
7:50 J. R. Lunt.
8:00 J. R. Lunt.
8:10 J. R. Lunt.
8:20 J. R. Lunt.
8:30 J. R. Lunt.
8:40 J. R. Lunt.
8:50 J. R. Lunt.
9:00 J. R. Lunt.
9:10 J. R. Lunt.
9:20 J. R. Lunt.
9:30 J. R. Lunt.
9:40 J. R. Lunt.
9:50 J. R. Lunt.
10:00 J. R. Lunt.
10:10 J. R. Lunt.
10:20 J. R. Lunt.
10:30 J. R. Lunt.
10:40 J. R. Lunt.
10:50 J. R. Lunt.
11:00 J. R. Lunt.
11:10 J. R. Lunt.
11:20 J. R. Lunt.
11:30 J. R. Lunt.
11:40 J. R. Lunt.
11:50 J. R. Lunt.
12:00 J. R. Lunt.

WNAC, Boston (590kc-40m)
5 p. m.—Ted and his Gang.
5:50 Householders' guide.
6:00 M. C. Radio Forum.
6:10 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:20 J. R. Lunt.
6:30 J. R. Lunt.
6:40 J. R. Lunt.
6:50 J. R. Lunt.
7:00 J. R. Lunt.
7:10 J. R. Lunt.
7:20 J. R. Lunt.
7:30 J. R. Lunt.
7:40 J. R. Lunt.
7:50 J. R. Lunt.
8:00 J. R. Lunt.
8:10 J. R. Lunt.
8:20 J. R. Lunt.
8:30 J. R. Lunt.
8:40 J. R. Lunt.
8:50 J. R. Lunt.
9:00 J. R. Lunt.
9:10 J. R. Lunt.
9:20 J. R. Lunt.
9:30 J. R. Lunt.
9:40 J. R. Lunt.
9:50 J. R. Lunt.
10:00 J. R. Lunt.
10:10 J. R. Lunt.
10:20 J. R. Lunt.
10:30 J. R. Lunt.
10:40 J. R. Lunt.
10:50 J. R. Lunt.
11:00 J. R. Lunt.
11:10 J. R. Lunt.
11:20 J. R. Lunt.
11:30 J. R. Lunt.
11:40 J. R. Lunt.
11:50 J. R. Lunt.
12:00 J. R. Lunt.

WNAC, Boston (590kc-40m)
5 p. m.—Ted and his Gang.
5:50 Householders' guide.
6:00 M. C. Radio Forum.
6:10 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:20 J. R. Lunt.
6:30 J. R. Lunt.
6:40 J. R. Lunt.
6:50 J. R. Lunt.
7:00 J. R. Lunt.
7:10 J. R. Lunt.
7:20 J. R. Lunt.
7:30 J. R. Lunt.
7:40 J. R. Lunt.
7:50 J. R. Lunt.
8:00 J. R. Lunt.
8:10 J. R. Lunt.
8:20 J. R. Lunt.
8:30 J. R. Lunt.
8:40 J. R. Lunt.
8:50 J. R. Lunt.
9:00 J. R. Lunt.
9:10 J. R. Lunt.
9:20 J. R. Lunt.
9:30 J. R. Lunt.
9:40 J. R. Lunt.
9:50 J. R. Lunt.
10:00 J. R. Lunt.
10:10 J. R. Lunt.
10:20 J. R. Lunt.
10:30 J. R. Lunt.
10:40 J. R. Lunt.
10:50 J. R. Lunt.
11:00 J. R. Lunt.
11:10 J. R. Lunt.
11:20 J. R. Lunt.
11:30 J. R. Lunt.
11:40 J. R. Lunt.
11:50 J. R. Lunt.
12:00 J. R. Lunt.

WNAC, Boston (590kc-40m)
5 p. m.—Ted and his Gang.
5:50 Householders' guide.
6:00 M. C. Radio Forum.
6:10 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:20 J. R. Lunt.
6:30 J. R. Lunt.
6:40 J. R. Lunt.
6:50 J. R. Lunt.
7:00 J. R. Lunt.
7:10 J. R. Lunt.
7:20 J. R. Lunt.
7:30 J. R. Lunt.
7:40 J. R. Lunt.
7:50 J. R. Lunt.
8:00 J. R. Lunt.
8:10 J. R. Lunt.
8:20 J. R. Lunt.
8:30 J. R. Lunt.
8:40 J. R. Lunt.
8:50 J. R. Lunt.
9:00 J. R. Lunt.
9:10 J. R. Lunt.
9:20 J. R. Lunt.
9:30 J. R. Lunt.
9:40 J. R. Lunt.
9:50 J. R. Lunt.
10:00 J. R. Lunt.
10:10 J. R. Lunt.
10:20 J. R. Lunt.
10:30 J. R. Lunt.
10:40 J. R. Lunt.
10:50 J. R. Lunt.
11:00 J. R. Lunt.
11:10 J. R. Lunt.
11:20 J. R. Lunt.
11:30 J. R. Lunt.
11:40 J. R. Lunt.
11:50 J. R. Lunt.
12:00 J. R. Lunt.

WNAC, Boston (590kc-40m)
5 p. m.—Ted and his Gang.
5:50 Householders' guide.
6:00 M. C. Radio Forum.
6:10 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:20 J. R. Lunt.
6:30 J. R. Lunt.
6:40 J. R. Lunt.
6:50 J. R. Lunt.
7:00 J. R. Lunt.
7:10 J. R. Lunt.
7:20 J. R. Lunt.
7:30 J. R. Lunt.
7:40 J. R. Lunt.
7:50 J. R. Lunt.
8:00 J. R. Lunt.
8:10 J. R. Lunt.
8:20 J. R. Lunt.
8:30 J. R. Lunt.
8:40 J. R. Lunt.
8:50 J. R. Lunt.
9:00 J. R. Lunt.
9:10 J. R. Lunt.
9:20 J. R. Lunt.
9:30 J. R. Lunt.
9:40 J. R. Lunt.
9:50 J. R. Lunt.
10:00 J. R. Lunt.
10:10 J. R. Lunt.
10:20 J. R. Lunt.
10:30 J. R. Lunt.
10:40 J. R. Lunt.
10:50 J. R. Lunt.
11:00 J. R. Lunt.
11:10 J. R. Lunt.
11:20 J. R. Lunt.
11:30 J. R. Lunt.
11:40 J. R. Lunt.
11:50 J. R. Lunt.
12:00 J. R. Lunt.

WNAC, Boston (590kc-40m)
5 p. m.—Ted and his Gang.
5:50 Householders' guide.
6:00 M. C. Radio Forum.
6:10 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
6:20 J. R. Lunt.
6:30 J. R. Lunt.
6:40 J. R. Lunt.
6:50 J. R. Lunt.
7:00 J. R. Lunt.
7:10 J. R. Lunt.
7:20 J. R. Lunt.
7:30 J. R. Lunt.
7:40 J. R. Lunt.
7:50

Art News and Comment

A DORSET LANDSCAPE

More Modernistic Interiors

By RALPH FLINT

MACY'S presents its second international exposition of art in industry with a superb arrangement of interiors and decorative arts by the leading European and American designers in the new modern. Macy's was the first of the New York department stores to follow the example of the great Parisian houses in taking up modernism seriously and started the ball rolling here last year with its fine introduction to the new schools of design. We have already had Lord & Taylor's important showing of French equally decorative and applied arts this season.

France, Italy, Austria, Germany, Sweden and the United States are the contributing factors in Macy's second exposition, which runs until May 26, with completely executed interiors from each contributor except Sweden. It is interesting to see how the idea and its treatment varies as it runs from country to country, and how France remains the most formal—and perhaps to some degree the most forbidding to the layman in working out the new interiors. Great elegance of style characterizes the French rooms, where even bedrooms are treated with a dignity and stark simplicity that often approaches heaviness and coldness. Such severity of line and appointment tends to give an effect of aloofness and uncongeniality, as if the rooms were for purposes of temporary lodgment, like some ship cabin or hotel apartment. The bedroom shown here from the atelier of Leleu is of this type, with all its members unusually dwarfed in size and brown and here, however, a piece of distinction in its easy lines and general proportion.

A dining room by Maurice Dufrene, executed by La Maitrise, is an ambitious interior, with a superb marble topped table with iron supports by Raymond Subes and a central lighting fixture of silvered bronze presenting, according to the designer, for the first time in America the new tubular lighting as part of the decorative whole. A studio living room, designed by Joubert et Petit, and executed by D. L. M. is worked out in tones of red and brown and here again a bare and somewhat forbidding effect is obtained.

In sharp contrast to the French interiors are the German, Italian, and American rooms, which are a note of originality and gay invention obtains. A German dining room, done in delicate tones of green and yellow, with a superbly designed sideboard in round-topped green and silver, is a sight to behold, and a thoroughly cheering one; while a man's study, done in deep green with a certain spaciousness of effect, is equally fine. These rooms are designed by Prof. Bruno Paul. An Italian country living room designed by Gio Ponti has walls picked out in lightly colored frieze of painted columns and curtains, three narrow multicolored rug running the length of the room, and lightly designed furniture to match. A pleasant, livable room. Prof. Josef Hoffmann's boudoir room, the principal Austrian exhibit, is notable for an all-mirrored cubicle, not unlike some treasure vault, and by virtue of its multiple reflections, a thing of much beauty and charm.

The American section has a living room designed by Eugene Schiess, embodying a multiple-unit idea, to suit the needs of the whole family, a cheery three-room apartment by Kem Weber of Hollywood, Calif., a penthouse studio by Lescaze. The Schoen interior is perhaps the most livable in appearance of all the exhibits, being furnished with remarkably handsome pieces by Schmeidler, Hungen, and Kozian, and centering a superb inland "modernistic" piano from Hardman, Peck & Co. Mr. Schoen has divided his room into various corners or sections where each member of the family may pursue his or her business without interrupting the others; even the large rug has been made in three pieces so that the center can be rolled up and taken up for festive purposes. Except for the plain blue curtains the room has a decidedly rich and comfortable tone.

Mr. Weber's dining alcove-kitchenette, dressing-room-bath and living-room-bedroom are all colorful and inviting, the kitchen and bathroom fixtures being made of green porcelain in fashionable shades. Mr. Lescaze's roof affair is broadly laid out in bold splashes of color and generous cuttings of angles and arcs, achieving a highly theatrical effect but at the same time interesting as modernistic interiors go. The general entrance hall and corridors of the Macy exposition are beautifully enhanced with metal trimmings and clever ceiling lights, and in a multitude of cases and niches are the smaller decorative objects in silver, glass, metal, etc., from all the countries in great profusion; the whole lot numbering more than 6000 items.

The New York School of Fine and Applied Arts, otherwise known as Frank Alvah Parsons' institution for getting the room art student off to a flying start, is an annual session with its best work put forward for public approval. Once more the walls of the schoolrooms are lined with the decorative spoils of the year, and once again all that can be said is "bravo," and more power to this ambitious and up-to-the-minute institution.

In all the various departments of their decorative work, the Parsons pupils, whether they be first-year students or those on the eve of professional careers, manage to combine the qualities of good taste, pictorial inventiveness and humor, decorative resourcefulness, and good basic design to the point that their posters, book covers, costume studies, period interiors, etc., are so alive and in the mood of the moment that they seem rather the work of experienced practitioners of the arts than the output of an art school, from which little else than good, honest, routine results are usually expected.

For example, in the book-covers and fly-leaf designs by first-year students, hardly one out of many dozens on exhibition but what possesses a

marked sense of originality and smartness of line, color and arrangement; and I am sure that, put on bookshop shelves, they would pass the acid test of luring the ready purchaser.

Several series of designs, drawn from the general run of the students' accomplishments, show a range of decorative thought and treatment that is as refreshing as it is rare. A set of trophy panels put together in the manner of the seventeenth century but using the common or garden bric-a-brac of a more commercial era instead of the grandiose paraphernalia of other days, is clever enough to be kept together as proof of what an art school can rise above when given the proper lead and inspiration.

A set of designs based on findings taken from a radio concert likewise display a keen response to interpretive possibilities, and here we have stirring and robust designs to match the Tempo di Marcia mood or pale and remote interpretations when the musical strains run soft and tender. A second-year zoological poster group likewise makes high registration with natural studies whipped into telling shapes, and a flower-show problem brings out a fine bevy of designs in which the handling of the flower motifs is kept from undue sentimentality without loss of grace and charm.

In the department of interior decoration the Parsons forces are wise in keeping the students down to the essentials of period study and design, allowing them but a small leeway in the modernistic modes, since the groundwork of any good interior design is the study of the established elements of scale and general ensemble, but the few modernistic interiors shown indicate what may be expected when these students take their existing knowledge of design into the new modes on their own initiative.

Municipal Sketch Club Show in Minneapolis

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—Minneapolis has the distinction of being one of the few cities which actively sponsor municipal classes in the fine arts. In most of our large cities where there are museums, municipal support is given in part, but Minneapolis offers its citizens instruction in drawing and painting.

An exhibition of the work of the Municipal Sketch Club was placed on view at the Institute of Arts during May. The visitor need not expect to find great art, although there are drawings and paintings that show more than ordinary promise. Mark S. Bassett for instance is a sales engineer who spends his Saturday afternoons in the class, and produces work of a caliber that won him last fall an honorable mention in oil at the Annual Exhibition of the Work of Twin City Artists. Stanley Bell, who designs buttons and other novelties for a local concern, works in the class and handles water color with authority and excellent sense of form.

One student, Marshall E. Wright, a draftsman for the street railway company, has even attempted etching. Although his technique betrays the artist trained to pen-and-ink, his complicated motif of roof-tops in the downtown district has been handled with considerable discretion for a beginner in a new medium. Arthur Klust, also a novelty designer, and Anna Masica, an interior decorator, also contribute worth-while sketches in oil and water color.

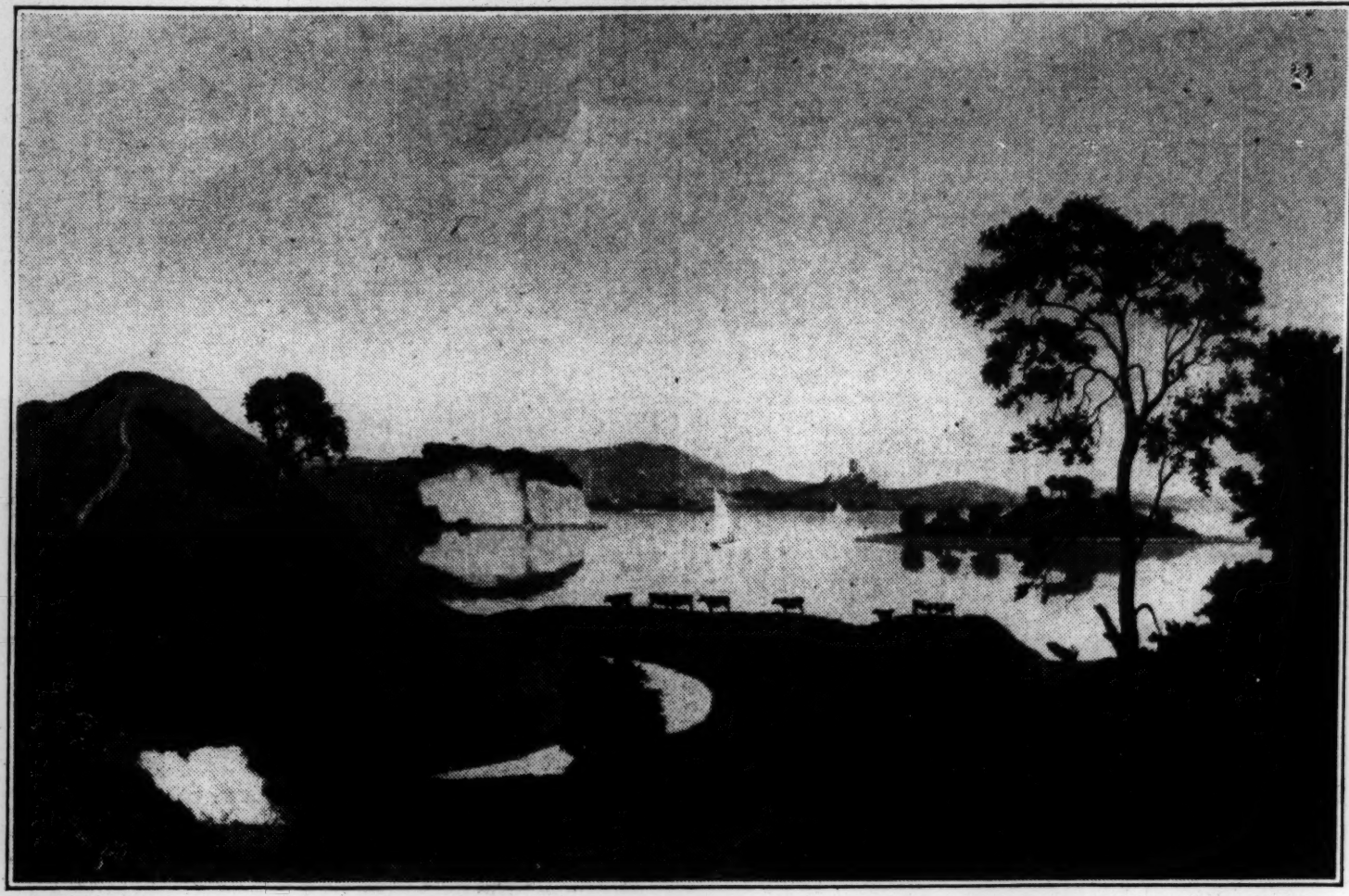
In the spring of 1924 the recreation department of the board of park commissioners proposed to organize a club through which "nature lovers" could meet once a week in the different beauty spots in and around Minneapolis to enjoy themselves and sketch a little on the side." This ran their resolution.

But under the direction of Leo Henkora, a Minneapolis artist who taught painting last summer at the Kansas City Art Institute School, the club attained more serious proportions. Summer work was extended to winter classes held at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts. A small fee was charged to cover expenses, but beyond that there were no rules. Summer work was extended to winter classes held at the Minneapolis Institute of Arts. A small fee was charged to cover expenses, but beyond that there were no rules.

Seattle Art Notes

SEATTLE—Exhibitions of varied interest are being shown in Seattle during May. At the Seattle Fine Arts Club, the work of the Seattle Indian and Paisley shawls belonging to Mrs. C. C. Bovey of Minneapolis, and circulated by the Minneapolis Institute of Arts is on display, together with medieval reproductions, felted woolen goods, and a religious, mystical feeling throughout.

The results of the recent contest in soap sculpture, held under the auspices of the Seattle Times is being shown at Lowman and Hanford's. The contest was open to all children from the third through high school grades—and the results are amazing. The ingenuity, the imagination—along with the realistic—is given full play in this adaptable medium. The



Painting by Algernon Newton in This Year's Royal Academy, London

The Royal Academy

By FRANK RUTTER

London

soap sculpture which has aroused the greatest interest is a miniature copy of a Totem pole, done by an Indian boy.

The Henry Gallery announces a collection of French Prints, sent by the De Haug Gallery for the month of June. The decorative paintings of Jessie Arms and Cornelis Botke will be shown at the Seattle Fine Arts Gallery.

Alexander P. Proctor Working in Brussels

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BRUSSELS—After working for two years in a studio lent to him by the American Academy in Rome, Alexander Philister Proctor, American sculptor, has come to Brussels to supervise the casting of his equestrian statue of Till Taylor, sheriff of Pendleton, Ore. This statue is to be unveiled in Oregon this year.

The sculptor's studio at the Compagnie des Broches in Brussels has become in the meanwhile a little center of American plastic art in Brussels. Mr. Proctor brought to Brussels some finished marble copies and some unfinished marble works of his. He is characterized as a native son of that West of the pioneers.

While Mr. Proctor has spent a good many years in Europe, studying art in Paris, furnishing the quadriga for the American pavilion at the Paris World Fair, working in Italy, and now spending some time in Greece and in Belgium, his work has remained typically American, with none but American subjects. His cowboys, his sheriffs, his American horses, American pumas, balafores, mountain goats, and his statues of Indians delight the European visitors in his Brussels studio.

Fort Worth Exhibit

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FORT WORTH, Tex.—The eighth annual exhibition of selected paintings by Texas artists being shown at the Fort Worth Art Museum during May. There are 169 canvases, representing 115 painters.

The Texas exhibit is assembled each spring by the Fort Worth Art Association. It is not shown in any other Texas city but draws many interested arts visitors from over the State.

The exhibit as a whole shows sensible handling of color. A great variety of subjects is used. However, Texas is a state of bluebonnets, leads the list. There are 16 bluebonnet canvases, which give lively pictures of the bluebonnets as they look peeping above the grass in large numbers over the Texas plains in early spring, or as they may look when made to grace a bowl or a basket.

Ying in numbers with the bluebonnets are pictures of the Texas cacti plants that dot the open spaces of western Texas. In the exhibit are seven cacti paintings.

The old plantation Negroes, much as they were in days gone by, form a variety of different handlings of the same subject. Negroes in the cotton fields, a Negro boy, typical of the "Shoe Shine Parlor" boys; a Negro girl with her ukulele, illustrate several different phases of Negro life.

In the exhibit also are several character paintings which represent types that are fading from southern life. Among the subjects for such of these are a beggar who plays his harp on a street corner, a gypsy wearing a vivid red costume and a scissors grinder.

There are also several scenes which tell a vivid story of the past, such as an Indian pueblo in Taos, N. M., and a deserted old shanty such as might be seen on some of the old plantations in Louisiana. Landscapes and still-life paintings, sand dunes, the graceful old Texas pines provide further subjects in these canvases.

Ohio Water Colors

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

TOLEDO, O.—The third annual exhibition of the Ohio Water Color Society is on view at the Toledo Museum of Art, throughout May. The number of entries is almost 100, with some new names such as Henry G. Keller, teacher at the Cleveland School of Art, and Antimo Beneduce also of Cleveland, which add lustre to the membership. Miss Josephine Klippart, Columbus artist, is president and prime mover of the group.

The Royal Academy

By FRANK RUTTER

London

THREE outstanding features distinguish the summer exhibition of the Royal Academy. The first is a group of six imaginative paintings by Charles Sims, who passed on only a week or two ago. In these his last paintings he was beginning a new manner which had fine promise and already some achievement. Always drawn toward imaginative subjects, and with an infallible instinct for lovely decoration, Sims laid the foundation of his reputation by a new manner which had fine promise and already some achievement.

Kinslip to Blake

These pictures, now seen for the first time at the Academy, are akin to those of Blake in the loftiness and devoutness of their religious aspiration; but at the same time they are in no sense derivative. In none but American subjects. His cowboys, his sheriffs, his American horses, American pumas, balafores, mountain goats, and his statues of Indians delight the European visitors in his Brussels studio.

Portrait by Slicker

The other outstanding painting is a full-length portrait of Rear-Admiral Walter Lumden by Walter Richard Slicker. Impressionist in style, to some it will appear a great sketch, but viewed from the right distance it has a vitality, a sparkle of light and a sense of movement that no minutely finished portrait can approach. Full of character, shimmering with light, intensely alive, and very beautiful in its silhouette, it is a great achievement in life-size luminist portraiture.

The works I have mentioned are so exceptional in their respective qualities that beside them the other exhibits sink into comparative insignificance, yet in any other year many of them would deserve to obtain prominence. Neither Branwyn nor Augustus John is exhibiting his fine work of highest distinction, yet in any other year many of them would deserve to obtain prominence.

There are landscapes of great beauty by Clausen, Oliver Hall, Adrian Stokes and Lamorna Birch; unusually good interiors by Harold Knight, Patrick Adam, Richard Jack and F. W. Elwell. Sculpture is below the average both in quantity and quality, the work of highest distinction in this section being a singularly refined and sensitive half-figure of "Molly Le Bas" in green-patina bronze by E. Whitney-Smith.

The water colors and the black-and-white both maintain a remarkably high standard, and at a later date I shall return to some individual exhibits in these sections, as well as to some of the paintings which deserve attention. But for the moment it is difficult to think of anything but the Sims. These are in a class by themselves, and beyond all doubt the Academy of 1928 will long be remembered as the year in which the world saw for the first time the last phase of the genius of Sims.

Art in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA—Although sculpture in the open air, which continues until June 4, still holds the attention of the public, the art shows in the city are also of interest.

ASPARAGUS Should be served with a dressing of three parts hot mustard butter, and one part LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

PANCAKE WHEAT HEARTS FLOUR LINCOLN, NEB.

MOTHS SENTRY ANTI-MOTH container hangs in closet. Pure, Woolens, all clothing protected. No odor. No string. No clinging members as the year in which the world saw for the first time the last phase of the genius of Sims.

The Royal Academy

By FRANK RUTTER

London

THREE outstanding features distinguish the summer exhibition of the Royal Academy. The first is a group of six imaginative paintings by Charles Sims, who passed on only a week or two ago. In these his last paintings he was beginning a new manner which had fine promise and already some achievement.

While Mr. Proctor has spent a good many years in Europe, studying art in Paris, furnishing the quadriga for the American pavilion at the Paris World Fair, working in Italy, and now spending some time in Greece and in Belgium, his work has remained typically American, with none but American subjects. His cowboys, his sheriffs, his American horses, American pumas, balafores, mountain goats, and his statues of Indians delight the European visitors in his Brussels studio.

Kinslip to Blake

These pictures, now seen for the first time at the Academy, are akin to those of Blake in the loftiness and devoutness of their religious aspiration; but at the same time they are in no sense derivative. In none but American subjects. His cowboys, his sheriffs, his American horses, American pumas, balafores, mountain goats, and his statues of Indians delight the European visitors in his Brussels studio.

Portrait by Slicker

The other outstanding painting is a full-length portrait of Rear-Admiral Walter Lumden by Walter Richard Slicker. Impressionist in style, to some it will appear a great sketch, but viewed from the right distance it has a vitality, a sparkle of light and a sense of movement that no minutely finished portrait can approach. Full of character, shimmering with light, intensely alive, and very beautiful in its silhouette, it is a great achievement in life-size luminist portraiture.

The works I have mentioned are so exceptional in their respective qualities that beside them the other exhibits sink into comparative insignificance, yet in any other year many of them would deserve to obtain prominence. Neither Branwyn nor Augustus John is exhibiting his fine work of highest distinction, yet in any other year many of them would deserve to obtain prominence.

There are landscapes of great beauty by Clausen, Oliver Hall, Adrian Stokes and Lamorna Birch; unusually good interiors by Harold Knight, Patrick Adam, Richard Jack and F. W. Elwell. Sculpture is below the average both in quantity and quality, the work of highest distinction in this section being a singularly refined and sensitive half-figure of "Molly Le Bas" in green-patina bronze by E. Whitney-Smith.

The water colors and the black-and-white both maintain a remarkably high standard, and at a later date I shall return to some individual exhibits in these sections, as well as to some of the paintings which deserve attention. But for the moment it is difficult to think of anything but the Sims. These are in a class by themselves, and beyond all doubt the Academy of 1928 will long be remembered as the year in which the world saw for the first time the last phase of the genius of Sims.

Art in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA—Although sculpture in the open air, which continues until June 4, still holds the attention of the public, the art shows in the city are also of interest.

ASPARAGUS Should be served with a dressing of three parts hot mustard butter, and one part LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

PANCAKE WHEAT HEARTS FLOUR LINCOLN, NEB.

MOTHS SENTRY ANTI-MOTH container hangs in closet. Pure, Woolens, all clothing protected. No odor. No string. No clinging members as the year in which the world saw for the first time the last phase of the genius of Sims.

Dürer Festival in Nuremberg

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Nuremberg

WITH the mention of Nuremberg visions throng of towers, towers, and spires, of gabled-roofed houses with wainscoted rooms and bull's-eye windows, visions of churches holding marvels in sculptured stone, in carved wood, cast bronze, and painted panels, visions of workshops filled with trinkets and toys. Thought turns to the men of yore who strove and toiled to make of Nuremberg a thing of beauty, of Albrecht Dürer, Veit Stoss, Peter Vischer, Adam Kraft, and many who went before or followed.

The inaugural festival of the Albrecht Dürer celebration took place from April 10-12 and the old town of Nuremberg was alive with the zest of centuries, ago, with the character of its makers.

Distinguished Visitors

The guests of honor were received at the Town Hall on the opening day. Members of the diplomatic corps, representatives of their countries, German statesmen were present and prominent artists, curators of art galleries, university men, from many parts of the Reich and of Europe, had come to honor Dürer.

After an address of welcome by Dr. Hermann Luppe, First Mayor of Nuremberg, the noted historian of art, Prof. Heinrich Wölfflin of Zurich, referred to the characteristics of Dürer the man and the artist. At nightfall a torchlight procession was formed by Nuremberg artists who marched through the streets of the town to the Albrecht Dürer monument.

The chief event was the opening of the Albrecht Dürer exhibition in the Germanische National Museum on the following day. It began with a ceremony in the chapel of the museum where choral music by Brahms was heard and many addresses were given. After which the groups dispersed to the rooms containing the display of Dürer's work. The original paintings, each of which is the pride of some famous collection were exhibited in one large top-lighted room. Drawings, water colors, engravings and wood-cuts were arranged in a suite of smaller rooms.

The collections of the Louvre and the Bibliothèque Nationale in Paris, the Museum of Besancon, the galleries of Rome, Florence, Bergamo, Venice, Milan and Genoa, the Museum of Lisbon, private collectors in London, Manchester and Richmond, the museums of Vienna and Budapest, and all public galleries in the Reich, have contributed to the success of this homage to the master's memory. From the Metropolitan Museum of New York, Dürer's painting of the Madonna and Child, dated 1516, has been sent to enrich the exhibition. As an introduction to the Dürer exposition, three ante-chambers present altarpieces of the period from all parts of Germany, coming from museums and churches.

A counterpart to this exhibition of old German art has been organized in the Noris Halle, where German art of the present day, including works from Austria, is shown. New in Germany is the grouping of works of art according to the towns they come from. Thus the characteristics of certain schools are easily taken note of. The most out of the ordinary is presented by the Dessau group. There undeniably is beauty in this much discussed abstract art, in glowing colors and geometrical forms.

A Goldsmith's Son

A further item in the program of the inaugural festival was an official visit to his home, a fairly large framework house purchased in 1509, when Dürer was already a man of fame and means.

Albrecht Dürer, the father, a goldsmith, emigrated from Hungary and settled at Nuremberg, where his famous son was born in 1471. Albrecht junior was educated in his father's craft. At 15 the boy disclosed to his parents that he wanted to become a painter. Painting at that time was considered a craft and Albrecht was put to work with Master Michael Wohlgemut. After an apprenticeship of three years he started on a journey, as was the custom. He was absent four years, presumably visiting Colmar, Basel and Strasbourg. On his return to Nuremberg in 1494 he married and settled down as a citizen of his native town.

It is known that he visited Venice several times, where from 1505 to 1506 he painted one of his most celebrated pictures, the "Rosenkranzfest" for the body of German merchants at Venice. At the end of the sixteenth century this picture was purchased by Emperor Rudolphus II, who had the painting carried across the Alps by four men and placed in the castle at Prague. It is now the property of Cloister Strachow at Prague. Successful negotiations for the loan of the famous picture to Nuremberg have just been concluded.

Martin Luther in a letter of 1518 to Dr. Christopher Scheurl of Nuremberg, wrote of Dürer: "an excellent man, one of the best of men." And Philip Melancthon, Luther's fellow-reformer and the author of the Augsburg Confession, when in Nuremberg sought the company of Dürer. What, however, points most strongly to the ethical in Dürer's character are his pictures of "The Four Apostles," two panels showing Dürer's mature art. The grandiose figures, painted in the time of religious disquiet and tribulation as an admonition to the citizens, were presented to the Town Council. The document accompanying Dürer's gift contained quotations from the epistles of Paul, John and Peter and from the Gospel of Mark.

The majority of Nuremberg's citizens accepted the religious reformation. Melancthon organized the first humanistic school, the gymnasium, as a counterbalance to the old scholastic education. That we still can admire the treasures of art in the two most beautiful cathedrals of Nuremberg, the St. Lawrence and the St. Sebaldus, both Protestant since 1525, is largely due to the influence of Dürer and his fellow artists.

While away on vacation read the Monitor

LET us change the address of your subscription so that The Christian Science Monitor will follow you to vacationland. You may then keep abreast of the world's good news, and you will not miss reading these interesting features which will be published during the summer months . . . the reports of the Republican and Democratic Conventions; the accounts of the National Educational Council; the Williamstown Conference; and the World W. C. T. U. meeting; the series of articles on European tours, and another on parliamentary law. To have the mailing address of your Monitor subscription changed, fill out and mail the coupon below.

VACATION ADDRESS

The Christian Science Publishing Society Boston, Mass.

Beginning with issue of . . . please change my mailing for The Christian Science Monitor from . . .

(Name)

(Street address or box)

(City and State)

(Street address or box)

(City and State)

Resume sending the Monitor to my old address on . . .

(Note: It is essential that both the OLD and NEW addresses be given.)

STEEL GRADE
PRODUCTIONS
IS DECLINING

Decrease Is Very Gradual—
Prices Irregular—Copper Market Strong

SPECIAL TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
NEW YORK, May 21.—The steel industry is still declining with the same gradualness that has been noted during the last three weeks.

Operations have declined 1 per cent in the week, the general average being 8 1/2 per cent of capacity, compared with 8 1/2 per cent a year ago at this time.

Fresh business is also on the wane, and is back to the hand-to-mouth manner in a pronounced degree for the first time this year. The reduction in prices outweighs the advances in the steel industry.

There is one line of consumption, however, in which the improvement is most noticeable. That is in the fabricated structural steel, which has had three off weeks but which promises to come back fast. An important factor in the steel industry has been the lack of a survey of prospective business, and finds 100 new projects which will require 100,000 tons of steel each, most of this not being yet in the steel industry stage.

A commercial building at Chicago which is about ready for steel bidding will take 50,000 tons alone. A fur warehouse at New York will require 16,000 tons, while a cable car for the city of New York will require 6,000 tons. Among the reductions in prices have been that of 1 ton of steel rolled strips to 1.55 a pound, Pittsburgh; a reduction of 50c a ton in some descriptions of pipe, ironing mills, and other items, in some descriptions of steel sheets, in other hand cast iron pipe is stronger; some specifications of alloy steel bars have been marked up; sheet bars have advanced \$1.50 a ton about 10 days ago.

Look for Higher Prices

Steel producers intimate that they are to charge slightly higher prices for third quarter delivery in several forms of steel. Bars, plates and shapes will probably be marked up 10c a ton, Pittsburgh, as compared with 1.55c which actually prevails today. Sheets will probably be raised because of the higher price for sheet bars, the raw materials. There is a possibility that tin plate will be raised from \$5.25 per base box, though the chances are against it, since tin is considerably lower than when the present tin plate price was established.

Steel officials in the Youngstown district have made public complaints before the railroads to the effect that high rail rates are retarding business. There is also a movement on foot, sponsored by the Youngstown Chamber of Commerce, to straighten the river adjacent to that city to allow of better water transportation.

Makers of agricultural implements are buying more steel than last year. The same probably holds true concerning the automobile makers. Generally speaking, it is probable that steel consumption will be heavier than for the corresponding period of last year. Of course the oil industry is still depressed, and the railroads have not taken the quantities expected of them.

The selling prices of 12 representative steel companies for the first quarter of this year were 2 1/2 per cent lower than during the first quarter of last year. The fact that steel prices are too low has been responsible, and that again is caused by an oversupply in the country. The next big business for instance, can turn out 100,000 tons daily, while the best production during the war was 500 to 600 tons a day.

Sheet steel makers in the Chicago district are working at 60 per cent of capacity as compared with 75 per cent a month ago. Tin plate makers generally are working at 95 per cent. The makers of steel pipe in the Pennsylvania and wire makers generally are pegged at 50 per cent.

Makers of rivets and nuts and bolts are concerned over the growing tendency to fabricated structural steel by welding. The General Electric Company is about to have a new plant constructed, one at Bridgeport and the other at Pittsfield, by this new process.

Copper Buying a Feature

Interest in copper during the week outranked that in all the other metals put together. Selling was the most active since the last week in March and more tonnage would have been sold had producers been more ready sellers. The price was marked up 1/4c a pound to 14 1/2c, delivered to the Connecticut Valley, the sharpest rise this year.

The present price of copper is the highest since the last week in March, to 14 1/2c. European ports, the highest figure in the 1 1/2 years of the copper export market.

Shares of 20 copper companies listed on the New York Stock Exchange are the highest average since the last week in March. There are many predictions of 15c copper within the next few weeks. The present quotation is 2c a pound above the low of last year.

600 pounds of copper has been sold so far this month. Zinc made an advance of 1 1/2c a pound during the week, closing at 60c a pound, East St. Louis. Buying was light but producers are very cheerful since the price has advanced 1 1/2c above the low point of the year.

Lead weakened a bit during the week when western producers became willing to sell at 5 7/8c a pound, East St. Louis. For the fifth or sixth week in succession tin made practically no net change during the week.

DIVIDENDS

National Power & Light Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the 1st of May, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

Detroit Edison Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the 1st of May, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

Kennecott Copper Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the 1st of May, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

Du Pont declared an extra dividend of \$3 on the common and an additional extra dividend of \$3 on the preferred, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

General Electric Company declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the 1st of May, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

Calumet & Hecla declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the 1st of May, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

Burns Bros. declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the 1st of May, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

Laurens Gas Light declared the regular quarterly dividend of \$1.25 on the 1st of May, payable July 2 to stock of record June 15.

STOCK MARKET PRICE RANGE OF LEADING CITIES

For the Week Ended May 19, 1928

CHICAGO

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

CLEVELAND

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

SAN FRANCISCO

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

ST. LOUIS

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

NEW YORK CURE

BY THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	0

STOCKS

Stock	High	Low	Last	Chg.
1215 Acme Steel	89	89	89	

Intercollegiate, Club and Professional Athletic News of the World

RAY WINS RACE
IN RECORD TIME

Now Certain of Place on U. S. Olympic Marathon Team—Michelson Second

LONG BEACH, N. Y. (P)—Finishing strongly over the last few miles, Ray outdistanced the field in a star field of distance runners Saturday to win the New York-to-Long Beach marathon in record time and make certain his place on the American Olympic team.

Exactly a month ago, after finishing third to Clarence H. De Mar in the Boston Athletic Association marathon, Ray topped himself up sufficiently to defy the distance-running world generally and proclaim his intention to win and set a few new records the next time out.

Ray made good on every count. He not only decisively defeated De Mar, his conqueror of a month ago, but settled the course record by more than 15 minutes. He gasped, "I don't know how I did it," until he got into the good shape, then "I show 'em something."

Ray ran the full 26 miles, 385 yards, in 2h. 34m. 12.5s., to wipe out by a plentiful margin the course record of 4h. 47m. 43.1s. made last year by the top Indian Quamawu from the top of the mountain.

De Mar, seventh, finished in 5h. 11m. 10s., faster than Ray's time in his first marathon at Boston a month ago and nearly three minutes better than De Mar's record time at that event.

800 Yards at Finish
The little Chicago runner led his nearest rival, Albert R. Michelson of East Portchester, Conn., by more than 300 yards, and the third finisher, Fred Ward Jr. of the Millrose A. A., by over a half-mile.

Ray, who was swept into Long Beach and dashed away from Michelson to win by a good margin. Before hitting the wind-swept finish leading into Long Beach, Ray showed sufficient to don a heavy sweat shirt. At Springfield, a Long Island train nearly blocked Ray's progress, but Michelson beat it to the crossing by sprinting.

The Millrose A. A. captured the team honors, finishing four runners inside the first 15. The first 15 to finish and their times:

- 1—Joseph W. Ray, Illinois A. C., 2h. 34m. 12.5s.
- 2—Albert R. Michelson, Portchester, N. Y., 2h. 49m. 35s.
- 3—Fred Ward Jr., Millrose A. A., 2h. 50m. 50s.
- 4—Arthur J. Garvin, New York University, 2h. 44m. 24s.
- 5—Joseph M. Linder, Meadow Brook Club, 2h. 44m. 42s.
- 6—Harvey Prick, Millrose A. A., 2h. 45m. 14s.
- 7—Clarence H. De Mar, Portchester, Mass., 2h. 45m. 15s.
- 8—Carl W. A. Linder, Boston A. A., 2h. 49m. 35s.
- 9—Thomas E. Byr, General Electric A. A., 2h. 50m. 50s.
- 10—Max Lamp, Millrose A. A., 2h. 52m. 15s.
- 11—Frank T. Zuna, Millrose A. A., 2h. 54m. 24s.
- 12—John P. Connolly, Good Shepherd A. C., 2h. 55m. 30s.
- 13—George A. Lane, Meadowbrook Club, 2h. 55m. 55s.
- 14—William Wilson, Camden, N. J., 2h. 56m. 13s.
- 15—L. G. Yeuell, Dorchester Club, 2h. 56m. 29s.

FOUR NEW RECORDS
BY WOMEN SWIMMERS

SPECIAL FROM MONITOR BUREAU
CHICAGO—Four world's swimming records for women were improved by members of the Illinois Women's Athletic Club in the Olympic fund benefit meet held at Northwestern University's 60-foot pool in Evanston. The 60-yard relay team clipped 10.4-5s. from the world's record with time of m. 35.4s. The team was composed of Miss Dagny Van Marth, Miss Emma Hennis, Miss Mary Lou Quinn and Miss Ethel Lacker.

As a fifth member, Miss Helen M. Auld, setting a new world's record of m. 35.4s. The old mark was m. 43.2s. Miss Maxine Reinhardt continued the race to 400 yards, the time of 8m. 50s., setting an improvement of 12.2s. The old mark was held by the New York Women's Swimming Association.

In the 220-yard breaststroke, Miss Lane Fauntz made a record of 8m. 16.4s., an improvement of half a second over the mark of Miss Agnes Jernaghty of New York.

PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE
Sacramento 32 17 653
San Francisco 20 19 612
Hollywood 20 20 592
Los Angeles 23 23 551
Missions 21 21 429
Portland 20 20 408
Seattle 16 16 333

RESULTS SATURDAY
San Francisco 3, Hollywood 0.
Sacramento 8, Portland 0.
Oakland 4, Seattle 1.

RESULTS SUNDAY
Missions 11, Los Angeles 2.
San Francisco 16, Hollywood 9.
Sacramento 2, Portland 1.
Seattle 4, Oakland 2.
Oakland 4, Seattle 3.

COLLEGE POLO RESULTS
Princeton 10, Essex Troop 3.

The ALAIS ROYAL
G STREET AT ELEVENTH, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Save your food!
Porcelain-Lined Refrigerators

REGULAR 39.50 VALUES
28.95

Genuine "Gurney" Refrigerators: ash construction, three-door style; 50-pound ice capacity—galvanized ice chamber, Cork insulated; nickel hardware. Can be purchased on the club plan.

Housefurnishing—Fourth Floor

Dulin & Martin Company
1215 F STREET 1214-1215 G STREET
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Innumerable Suggestions for WEDDING PRESENTS

Every Department offers appropriate solutions to that age-old problem, "What-to-give?"

CHINA—SILVER—CRYSTAL—LAMP—PORCELAIN—ART OBJECTS—FURNITURE—and so forth

Woodward & Lothrop
10th, 11th, F and G Streets, Washington, D. C.

H. F. WOLF ADVANCES
TO FOURTH ROUND

New England College Tennis Starts at Chestnut Hill

CHESTNUT HILL, Mass.—Play started this morning in the annual championship tournament of the New England Intercollegiate Lawn Tennis Association on the courts of the Longwood Cricket Club and H. F. Wolf 29 of Williams College, top seeded player, won two straight matches to win his place in the fourth round of the singles.

In the second he defeated E. W. Hinds 28 of Middlebury College, 6-3, 6-1. This was the best match of the morning. In the second round he defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-0, 6-1.

At the annual meeting of the association at the Hotel Lenox, E. W. Hinds 29 of Dartmouth College was elected president. James Smith 30 of Trinity, vice-president, and John J. Wilson Jr. 29, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, secretary and treasurer.

The players seeded in the singles are: Wolf, Martin, Smith, and T. M. Joyce Jr. 28. William Hinds 28, Wesleyan University, entered doubles teams and the seedings were in the following order: Williams, Dartmouth, Brown and Massachusetts Institute of Technology. The summary:

NEW ENGLAND I. A. A. SINGLES
J. J. Russell 30, Trinity, defeated D. E. Davis 28, Bates College, 6-1, 6-2.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated H. Hinds 28, Middlebury College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, defeated J. M. Parker 30, Bowdoin College, 6-3, 6-1.

MAINE RETAINS
CHAMPIONSHIP

Wins New England I. A. A. Track and Field Title With 31 1/2 Points

NEW ENGLAND I. A. A. TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIP
College—Points
University of Maine 31 1/2
Holy Cross College 28
Bowdoin College 17
Rhode Island State 10 1/2
University of New Hampshire 10
Northeastern University 7 1/2
Boston College 6 1/2
Colby College 6 1/2
Massachusetts Institute of Technology 6 1/2
Wesleyan University 6 1/2
Wesleyan University 6 1/2
Massachusetts Institute of Technology 6 1/2
Wesleyan University 6 1/2

With more than average strength in the field events, University of Maine successfully defended its New England Intercollegiate Athletic Association track and field championship on Tech Field, Cambridge, Mass., where athletes from Orono won the team championship for the second successive year by scoring 31 1/2 points.

An idea of the strength which Maine showed in the field events is to be gained from the fact that 26 1/2 of 31 1/2 points scored by that university were made in the field events while Holy Cross scored 15 of its 28 points on the track.

Considering the conditions which prevailed, the performances in many events were very good. One new record was made when John S. Collier 28, Brown, won the 120-yard hurdles in 1:58. J. F. Quinn of Holy Cross was the only double winner. He took the 100-yard dash in 1:01.5s., and the 220 in 2:21.5s.

The summary:
100-Yard Dash—Won by J. F. Quinn, Holy Cross, 1:01.5s.
220-Yard Dash—Won by J. F. Quinn, Holy Cross, 2:21.5s.
440-Yard Dash—Won by M. A. Wakeley, Bates, 5:41.5s.
880-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 11:41.5s.
1,760-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 23:41.5s.
3,520-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 47:41.5s.
7,040-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 1:35:41.5s.
14,080-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 2:55:41.5s.
28,160-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 5:55:41.5s.
56,320-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 11:55:41.5s.
112,640-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 23:55:41.5s.
225,280-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 47:55:41.5s.
450,560-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 1:35:55:41.5s.
901,120-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 2:56:55:41.5s.
1,802,240-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 5:57:55:41.5s.
3,604,480-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 11:58:55:41.5s.
7,208,960-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 23:59:55:41.5s.
14,417,920-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 47:59:55:41.5s.
28,835,840-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 1:35:59:55:41.5s.
57,671,680-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 2:56:59:55:41.5s.
115,343,360-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 5:57:59:55:41.5s.
230,686,720-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 11:58:59:55:41.5s.
461,373,440-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 23:59:59:55:41.5s.
922,746,880-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 47:59:59:55:41.5s.
1,845,493,760-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 1:35:59:59:55:41.5s.
3,690,987,520-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 2:56:59:59:55:41.5s.
7,381,975,040-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 5:57:59:59:55:41.5s.
14,763,950,080-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 11:58:59:59:55:41.5s.
29,527,900,160-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 23:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
59,055,800,320-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 47:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
118,111,600,640-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 1:35:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
236,223,201,280-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 2:56:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
472,446,402,560-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 5:57:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
944,892,805,120-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 11:58:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
1,889,785,610,240-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 23:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
3,779,571,220,480-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 47:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
7,559,142,440,960-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 1:35:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
15,118,284,881,920-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 2:56:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
30,236,569,763,840-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 5:57:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
60,473,139,527,680-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 11:58:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
120,946,279,055,360-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 23:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
241,892,558,110,720-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 47:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
483,785,116,221,440-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 1:35:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
967,570,232,442,880-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 2:56:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
1,935,140,464,885,760-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 5:57:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
3,870,280,929,771,520-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 11:58:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
7,740,561,859,543,040-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 23:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
15,481,123,719,086,080-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 47:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
30,962,247,438,172,160-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 1:35:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
61,924,494,876,344,320-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 2:56:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
123,848,989,752,688,640-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 5:57:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
247,697,979,505,377,280-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 11:58:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
495,395,959,010,754,560-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 23:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
990,791,918,021,509,120-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 47:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
1,981,583,836,043,018,240-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 1:35:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
3,963,167,672,086,036,480-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 2:56:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
7,926,335,344,172,072,960-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 5:57:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
15,852,670,688,344,145,920-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 11:58:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
31,705,341,376,688,291,840-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 23:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
63,410,682,753,377,583,680-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 47:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
126,821,365,506,755,167,360-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 1:35:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
253,642,731,013,510,334,720-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 2:56:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
507,285,462,027,020,669,440-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 5:57:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
1,014,570,924,054,040,133,880-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 11:58:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
2,029,141,848,108,808,267,760-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 23:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
4,058,283,696,177,617,535,520-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 47:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
8,116,567,392,355,235,071,040-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 1:35:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
16,233,134,784,710,470,142,160-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 2:56:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
32,466,269,569,420,940,284,320-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 5:57:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
64,932,539,138,840,181,868,640-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 11:58:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
129,865,078,277,680,363,737,280-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 23:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
259,730,156,555,360,727,474,560-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 47:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
519,460,313,110,720,145,449,120-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 1:35:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
1,038,920,626,221,440,290,898,240-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 2:56:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
2,077,841,252,442,880,581,796,480-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 5:57:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
4,155,682,504,885,760,1,163,592,960-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 11:58:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
8,311,365,009,771,520,2,327,185,920-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 23:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
16,622,730,019,543,040,4,654,371,840-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 47:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
33,245,460,039,086,080,9,308,743,680-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 1:35:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
66,490,920,078,172,172,184,18,617,477,360-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 2:56:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
132,981,840,156,344,344,368,37,234,954,720-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 5:57:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
265,963,680,312,688,688,736,74,469,909,440-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 11:58:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
531,927,360,625,377,137,377,148,939,818,880-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 23:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
1,063,854,720,1,250,754,274,754,296,1,879,637,760-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 47:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
2,127,709,440,2,501,508,548,548,592,3,759,275,520-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 1:35:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
4,255,418,880,5,003,016,1,096,096,1,184,7,518,551,040-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 2:56:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:59:55:41.5s.
8,510,837,760,10,006,032,2,192,192,2,368,15,037,110,208,000-Yard Dash—Won by R. H. Chapman, Bates, 5:57:

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

NEWPORT NEWS

NACHMAN'S

The Shopping Center
WASHINGTON AVE. and 30TH ST.
The Leading Department Store
on the Virginia Peninsula
Smart, Stylish Merchandise

Broadway Shoe Store

Walk-Over and W. B. Coon Shoes
2916 WASHINGTON AVE.

Shoe Repairing of "the Better Kind"

Eisenman's Shoe Hospital
2600 WASHINGTON AVE.

NORFOLK

The Malvern Shop

Glovers and Hosiery

Agents for the famous
Gotham Gold Stripe Hosiery
and
Kaysers' Silk
and Chamottee Gloves

319 GRANBY
You'll Find Quality
and Value at

D. P. STORES

Located in Almost Every City in
Virginia and North Carolina
See our advertisement under
"Newport News" next Monday

Geo. W. Thomas & Co.

Shoes

114 City Hall Avenue

HORNER'S

Cleaners and Dyers

Phone 22264 745 Raleigh Ave.

WM. J. NEWTON

FLORIST

111 W. Freeman St. Phone 24548
Residence, 38815, 32968, 22786
NO BRANCH STORES

Carter-Wray Shoe Co.

Arch Preserver Shoe

Hosiery

227 GRANBY STREET

WRIGHT COAL and

WOOD COMPANY

Phone 22661 1022 40th St.

RICHMOND

GIFT

From

SCHWARZSCHILD'S

Silverware—Jewelry

Novelties

2nd and Broad Sts., RICHMOND, VA.
Diamond and Platinum Pieces
a Specialty

BROOKS TRANSFER

4-12 S. Linden Street Richmond, Va.

LOCAL and LONG-DISTANCE

MOVING

UNUSUAL GIFTS

FROM THE NEAR ORIENT!

Persian Prints—hand block. Silk Scarves—
hand woven. Fine Linens, embroidered in
Armenian, Greek or Russian Design. Kutchin
Pottery—unique in coloring and motif.
Oriental Jugs.

NEAR EAST RELIEF

107 EAST GARDEN STREET

DAVIS BROS., Inc.

Realtors General Contractors

DESIGN—BUILD—FINANCE

SALES—RENTALS—LOANS

We have designed, built and financed
18 churches in this State.
Established 1893

HOFHEIMER'S

Reliable Shoes

PRICED MODERATELY
For the little tots and groupings.
Complete line of Gotham Gold Stripe
Silk Stockings

417 E. Broad St. & Broad at Third St.
RICHMOND, VA.

WEST END

MARKET

117 N. Robinson
Bvd 512

F. F. APT

FLORIST

218 N. Second
Phone Ran. 1617

Eclipse Laundry

1519 W. MAIN
Bldg 3340

JOHN L. RATCLIFFE

209 W. Broad Ran. 1786

W. H. JENKS

ELECTRICAL WIRING

LIGHTING FIXTURES

619-621 E. Main Street Phone Mad. 336

SWOPES

Cleaning and Dyeing

3112 W. Cary
Mad. 5593

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

RICHMOND

Styles for Men

JACOBS & LEVY

THE QUALITY SHOP 705 E. BROAD

Kuppenheimer
Clothes, Knox Hats,
Hewitt Shoes—and
Townfield Sport
Clothes for Women.

Cakes, Pastries,
Breads
Beaten Biscuits
Mayonnaise, Salads
Croquettes

Bon Voyage Boxes
701 W. Grace St., Richmond, Va.

SARAH LEE KITCHEN

O'Duffy's

ESTABLISHED 1879
"Virginia's Finest Clothing Store"

GRACE AT SIXTH

Outfitters to Men,

Women and Boys.

F. W. Dabney & Co.

Broad at 5th

Shoes for the

Entire Family

HEROLD R. HOFHEIMER

Rug Cleaning & Storage Co.

2816 W. BROAD Blvd. 17-W
Richmond, Va.

Large Rugs Wrapped 25c

STORAGE FREE

FLORIST

HAMMOND CO., Inc.

SECOND AND GRACE STS.
MADISON 629 MADISON 630

ROANOKE

The Man Who Wants to Be

First in Fashion

Should See

DAVIDSON'S

204 South Jefferson Street

Walk-Over

Stylish Comfort

New shoe style with
old shoe comfort is
another happy achieve-
ment of Walk-Over.

204 South Jefferson Street

HANCOCK-CLAY

COMPANY, Inc.

Jefferson Street at the Patrick Henry

ROANOKE, VIRGINIA

You'll like shopping at Hancock's

—Roanoke's Most Modern

Department Store

S. H. HEIRONIMUS &

Roanoke, Virginia

B. FORMAN SONS

Correct Dress for Women

415 SO. JEFFERSON, BOULEVARD BLDG.
ROANOKE, VA.

Smart Feminine Apparel

Hats, Wraps, Gowns, Shoes, Gloves,
Negligees, Lingerie, Foundation Gar-
ments. Everything necessary for My
Lady's Wardrobe.

SPIGEL'S

27 Campbell Avenue, ROANOKE, VA.

"Sunnyside Means Quality"

SUNNYSIDE AWNING

and TENT COMPANY

107-109 E. Salem Ave. Phone 1125

"For Better Milk"

Phone 4327

GARST BROS. DAIRY, Inc.

1102-1114 Salem Ave. W.

FRIGIDAIRE

Electrical Refrigeration

H. C. BAKER CO., Inc.
29 Franklin Road.

The ELMWOOD

Distributors General Cord Tires

Gas, Oil, Parking Service
OPPOSITE PATRICK HENRY HOTEL

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

Virginia

ROANOKE

I. Bachrach Shoe Company

Shoes of the Better Kind
for Men and Women

212 S. JEFFERSON ST.

West Virginia

CHARLESTON

Cafeteria

Mrs. WILLARD MCKEE
108-110 HALE STREET

CLARKSBURG

Parsons-Souders Co.

Greater Clarksburg's

Greater Store

for All the Family Now

Local

Classified

Other Than United States and Canada
Advertisements under this heading
appear in this edition only. Rate 1/-
per line. Minimum space three lines, mini-
mum one inch. (An advertisement
measuring three lines must call
for at least two insertions.) An applica-
tion blank and two letters of reference
are required from those who advertise
under a Room to Let or a Post Wanted heading.

ROOMS TO LET

LONDON—Delightful home in
lady's house overlooking garden; use of
garden; Kensington; quiet home; avail-
able at once; 2 bedrooms; Box K-1382.
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Comfortable furnished bed-
room in lady's ground floor flat; gas fire
and bath; modern conveniences; central
position. Apply by letter, Box K-1312.
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Maida Vale—Business gentleman
bed and breakfast in flat of young married
couple; every comfort; close to Heath &
Hill. The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Furnished Suite; single and
double rooms in quiet, well appointed house
with garden; conveniently situated; service
and meals if required. Apply Box K-1274.
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—To let, unfurnished, 2 ground
floor rooms, lady's private house; central
position. Box K-852. The Christian Science Moni-
tor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

LONDON—Lady living in quiet detached
house has few bed-sitting rooms; every con-
venience. Phone Hampstead 2501, 4 Birch-
ington Road, West Hampstead, N. W. 4.

LONDON—Hampton—Comfortable fur-
nished bed-sitting room (two) board optional
but preferred; to Hampton; near Heath &
Hill. 555 Finchley Road (over shop).

ROOMS and BOARD

LONDON—South Kensington—Visitors to
London can have comfortable rooms with or
without board at moderate charges in a
newly decorated house within three minutes
walk of the Victoria Road station. Every
comfort and convenience. HARTMAN,
30 Kensington Gardens, S. W. 5. Telephone Ken-
sington 5018.

AGENCIES WANTED

To Manufacturers

Mr. C. G. Davies of C. Gordon Davies &
Co., Johannesburg, South Africa—now in
England—is desirous of obtaining
additional Agencies in
SOFT GOODS, TEXTILES, HOSIERY,
FOOTWEAR, etc.

Reply Box K-1773, The Christian Science Moni-
tor, 2 Adelphi Terrace, London, W. C. 2.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

THE SERVICE BUREAU

Introduces tutors, governesses, lady nurses,
children's nurses, typists, secretaries, choirs;
recommended; rooms & rates. THE SER-
VICE BUREAU, 108 Kensington, London, W. 8.
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

FOUR SALE

CHEST of drawers, mirror, chair painted
white, dished with mattress & pillow, arm
chair, carpet, writing desk & chair, quite new;
also marble-top, Mahogany table. The SER-
VICE BUREAU, 108 Kensington, London, W. 8.
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

COOKERY LESSONS

FROM and to German, French, Spanish;
cuisine, technical, literary, GUYRE, 30
The Grove, Wandsworth, London, S. W. 18.

AN OFFER

LONDON—Free use of upright grand piano
for advanced player (mornings only). Phone
4055 Chiswick.

TEACHERS

SPENCER THOMAS

SINGER

has vacancies for pupils
Studio: Wigmore Hall Studios, W. 1
Tel. Mountview 0222

SINGING—GLADYS LACK

Teacher of the Italian School of Bel Canto;
phonetic of French diction; also musical ap-
proach for small children; receives pupils
at home, 111, Victoria Road, W. 11. Tel. 2172.
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

POWER BIGGS

Pianist—Organist—Teacher
Wigmore Hall Studios, London, England

TEACHERS' POST VACANT

LONDON—Required in September for a
girls' school in the West End of London, well
qualified mistress to teach English, French,
history, Latin, Geography, science (botany
and chemistry), government, superannuation
scheme. Apply with full particulars to Box
1788, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London.

WANTED for girls' boarding school in Eng-
land a principal to take full charge. Box
K-1305, The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

GENOVA and RIVIERA—Complete English
governess wanted; first five years boys &
W. G. GONZALEZ, 111, Regent St., London, W. 1.

POST VACANT

LONDON—Finchley—Wanted, experienced
general maid; small family; apply Box K-1317.
The Christian Science Monitor, 2 Adelphi Ter-
race, London, W. C. 2.

GENOVA and RIVIERA—Complete English
governess wanted; first five years boys &
W. G. GONZALEZ, 111, Regent St., London, W. 1.

TENNIS LESSONS

IRENE BUTTERWORTH—Experienced coach
gives lessons on hard courts in London and
at home. 17, Nevera Square, London, W. 8.
Business 6173.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

LEARN TO WRITE ADVERTISEMENTS
and save from \$25 to \$200 per week; unique
offer to those applying for the "Christian Sci-
ence Monitor" as a career. DIXON IN-
ST. 100, Tottenham Court Rd., Dept. 75, 100
St. Paul, London, W. 1.

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

Cumberland House Hotel

Telephone Kensington 7620
51 & 53 Earls Court Square,
South Kensington, London, S. W. 5.
Pleasantly situated, good locality. Comfort,
good food, hot and cold breakfast
6/6; per day 10/6. Special Residential rates
for all parties; independent terms from 3
guineas. CHURCHILL'S GAS FIRES
ENTIRELY NEW. For Illustrated Tariff

LONDON

Sayescourt Hotel

24 INVERNESS TERRACE
HYDE PARK, W. 2
A beautiful and most comfortable private
residential; personally supervised for ex-
cellent table and service; English most, constant
hot and cold breakfast; 6/6; per day 10/6. Special Residential rates
for all parties; independent terms from 3
guineas. CHURCHILL'S GAS FIRES
ENTIRELY NEW. For Illustrated Tariff

Lexham Mansions Hotel

34 to 38 Latham Gardens
Kensington, London, W. 8
Lift; gas fire; bedrooms with baths attached;
night porter; excellent breakfast; 6/6; per day
10/6. Special Residential rates for all parties;
independent terms from 3 guineas. CHURCHILL'S
GAS FIRES ENTIRELY NEW. For Illustrated Tariff

BARKSTON HOUSE

1 Barkston Gardens, London, S. W. 5
Kensington 3017
and 17 Courtfield Gardens, S. W. 5
Forbisher 3953
Delightful quarters, Real Home Comfort, good
food, quiet, but most convenient. Terms from
three guineas.
Resident Proprietress: MISS ST. CLAIR

HOTEL PALATINE

15 LANCASTER GATE
LONDON, W. 2
Inclusive Terms from Three Guineas
per week. Paddington 4634

LONDON

Paying guests, partial or full

board; charming and central position in
best residential part of district; well
furnished; constant hot water, electric
light, gas fire, modern conveniences; two
bedrooms; large and beautiful garden;
easy access to city and West End; buses
pass at end of street; near Heath & Hill.
(Canbury Road, Putney Hill, S. W. 15.
Phone Putney 2906.)

Service Bed-Sitting-rooms

Brabant Gardens, London, S. W. 5.
Breakfast, constant hot water, electric
light, gas fire, modern conveniences; two
bedrooms; large and beautiful garden;
easy access to city and West End; buses
pass at end of street; near Heath & Hill.
(Canbury Road, Putney Hill, S. W. 15.
Phone Putney 2906.)

KENSINGTON, London, W.

A charming guest house overlooking Ken-
sington Park; every comfort; excellent
cooking; inclusive terms from 2 1/2 guineas a
week. Telephone Putney 2906. For full
particulars, apply to Mrs. W. J. W. W. 15,
Canbury Road, Putney Hill, S. W. 15.

KENSINGTON, London, W.

A charming guest house overlooking Ken-
sington Park; every comfort; excellent
cooking; inclusive terms from 2 1/2 guineas a
week. Telephone Putney 2906. For full
particulars, apply to Mrs. W. J. W. W. 15,
Canbury Road, Putney Hill, S. W. 15.

KENSINGTON, London, W.

A charming guest house overlooking Ken-
sington Park; every comfort; excellent
cooking; inclusive terms from 2 1/2 guineas a
week. Telephone Putney 2906. For full
particulars, apply to Mrs. W. J. W. W. 15,
Canbury Road, Putney Hill, S. W. 15.

KENSINGTON, London, W.

A charming guest house overlooking Ken-
sington Park; every comfort; excellent
cooking; inclusive terms from 2 1/2 guineas a
week. Telephone Putney 2906. For full
particulars, apply to Mrs. W. J. W. W. 15,
Canbury Road, Putney Hill, S. W. 15.

KENSINGTON, London, W.

A charming guest house overlooking Ken-
sington Park; every comfort; excellent
cooking; inclusive terms from 2 1/2 guineas a
week. Telephone Putney 2906. For full
particulars, apply to Mrs. W. J. W. W. 15,
Canbury Road, Putney Hill, S. W. 15.

KENSINGTON, London, W.

A charming guest house overlooking Ken-
sington Park; every comfort; excellent
cooking; inclusive terms from 2 1/2 guineas a
week. Telephone Putney 2906. For full
particulars, apply to Mrs. W. J. W. W. 15,
Canbury Road, Putney Hill, S. W. 15.

KENSINGTON, London, W.

A charming guest house overlooking Ken-
sington Park; every comfort; excellent
cooking; inclusive terms from 2 1/2 guineas a
week. Telephone Putney 2906. For full
particulars, apply to Mrs. W. J. W. W. 15,
Canbury Road, Putney Hill, S. W. 15.

KENSINGTON, London, W.

A charming guest house overlooking Ken-
sington Park; every comfort; excellent
cooking; inclusive terms from 2 1/2 guineas a
week. Telephone Putney 2906. For full
particulars, apply to Mrs. W.

DAILY FEATURES

Odds and Ends

Greenhouses

On the south coast of England, growing fruit and vegetables under glass has become a great industry; there are about 44 miles of greenhouses in the Worthing district, in which are figs, peaches, tomatoes, beans, cucumbers, etc.

Louville Times: It is rumored that when Mussolini completes his autobiography every book store in Italy will sell it.

Amber

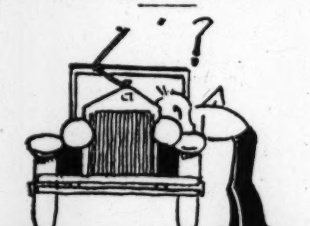
Amber, a fossilized vegetable resin, hard, brittle, translucent and yellow-brown in color, is easily electrified by friction. This is regarded as the first electrical phenomenon to have been observed and was remarked by the early Greeks.

Detroit News: A returned sportsman says he does not believe baseball will ever take hold in France, although it was played there for years. A veteran's contention that a long loaf of bread would make a dandy bat.

India Leads America

The total area of irrigated land in America is approximately 20,000,000 acres; India has more than 50,000,000 acres.

San Francisco Chronicle: There will always be stiff collars for the man who cannot be dignified and important without one.



REPAIR WORK AND GARAGES
It is estimated that 50,000 garages in the United States are doing repair work. About \$100,000,000 is spent yearly for this upkeep.

Portland Oregonian: "Hunting for new hat serious undertaking," says a headline. When the wind blows it off on the street, we'll say it is.

Oxford

Oxford University, although possibly the best known educational institution in the world, has only 6053 undergraduates, only 927 of whom are women.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch: Modern inventiveness gradually is solving all our problems, and the zipper idea applied to the can of sardines.

The Capital's Cherry Trees
When the municipality of Tokyo, Japan, presented some 3000 cherry trees to Washington in 1912, the first tree was planted by the then First Lady of the Land—Mrs. William Howard Taft.

Philadelphia Inquirer: One advantage of an open car is that it makes it so much easier to hear anything a traffic cop may be saying to you.

The Children's Corner

A Continual Calendar

Work and Play for Every Day

MAY

A bright little bird on a cherry tree. Looked down from his branch and talked to me. "Twenty-two, chirp, chirp. Which mean, 'Aren't we glad that Spring is here!'"

Monday

Did you ever write your name with red string? Use the common white or red string and place it on dark cloth or paper. First take a long piece of string and form the letters of your name as if you were writing it, only instead of using a pencil guide the string into the proper lines. If you want a printed name, use short pieces of string and make separate letters. You can also make a string picture of a house, an engine, or figures of people, by arranging the string on a dark background.

Tuesday

Let's make Picture Pages today. Get a large piece of wrapping paper and your paste and scissors. Find a short story that you like and begin to copy it on your paper, but do not write any word if you can find a picture for it instead. That is, if your story reads, "The little girl lived in a red house," find small pictures of a girl and a house and color the house red. Paste the pictures in their proper places in the sentence. Go through the whole story in this way, and then show your picture page to your friends and let them try to read the story.

Wednesday

Collect dozens of little stones. Paint them in bright colors. Now arrange them on a table or on the piazza so that they will make outlines of houses, people, gardens, boats, and other things. Make a house of brown stones with a red chimney, and green blinds. In front of it put a circle of green stones to represent a garden and groups of pink and blue stones for flowers. You can make a whole street with your stones, showing green trees, telegraph poles, and different colored houses, with two rows of gray stones for a sidewalk.

Thursday

Find small pictures among the advertisements and trace them. Then make wall paper patterns from them. Use a big sheet of paper and trace a pot of flowers, a tree, or whatever design you have chosen, so that the pattern is arranged in rows across your paper. Then color these in two colors which look well together. That is, color the first tree green, the next one pink, and so on across the paper. These fancy patterns will look something like wall paper and they will make nice scrapbook covers or you

The Monitor Reader

- | Check These | You Can Answer |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1. What two countries should be an example to the world of what relations between two countries can become?—Saying..... | 10 |
| 2. How should one plant water lilies?—House and Garden Page..... | 10 |
| 3. What unusual regatta is held annually in Chesapeake Bay?—Editorial Page..... | 10 |
| 4. What is the derivation of "decorative"?—A Word a Day..... | 10 |
| 5. Has dancing become a factor of first importance in musical education?—Music Page..... | 10 |
| 6. What does Mme. Schumann-Heink suggest as a cure for jazz?—Odds and Ends..... | 10 |
| 7. How can we find beauty in beans?—House and Garden Page..... | 10 |
| 8. What just is meant by "antiques"?—Antiques Page..... | 10 |
| 9. Is scraping jazz tunes on a fiddle more lucrative than phrasing the melodies of Mozart, Schumann, and Debussy?—Editorial..... | 10 |
| 10. What are the unusual features of Switzerland's biggest garage?—Notes from Geneva..... | 10 |

THESE QUESTIONS WERE ANSWERED IN THE LAST ISSUE.

Grade Yourself
What Is Your Percentage?

A Word a Day

Buoyancy

This word has two distinct meanings: one stated as the physical power to float on the surface of a liquid or in gas, the other as the relative lightness of spirit to rebound cheerfully from depressing conditions.

Strange as it may seem, the origin of the word is from the Latin, *buo*, a chain or fetter. The floating object placed near dangerous rocks or shoals as a guide to mariners necessarily had to be chained or moored to the bottom. Thus the object itself, which seemed to have the power to keep afloat, was characterized as buoyant.

Both the power of staying afloat, as on water or in the air, and the power of supporting an object are called buoyancy. Since we delight in finding mental characteristics to correspond to conditions in the physical world, we quite naturally have claimed lightness of spirit and cheerfulness to be equally symbolic of buoyancy. Despite French and Dutch influences, the nautical English pronunciation is preferred by most authorities and is therefore recommended. "Buoy" sounds just like our familiar word "boy," and buoyancy accents the first syllable, which has that same sound, *buoy-an-ty*. Sound the *no* as *o* in boy, as in account.

It seemed remarkable that a ship so tossed could preserve her buoyancy.

Note: Webster's first choice is accepted as authority for pronunciation. Ed.

A Thought for Today

LET us have faith that right makes might.

—ABRAHAM LINCOLN

In Lighter Vein

Determined

Small Town Cop—"You can't go through here with your cut-out open." Motorist—"But I have no cut-out on this car."

Cop—"Then get one put on and keep it closed."—Judge.

Especially Regarding Dancing
She (as they danced): "Regarding many subjects I have my own views—so you see I'm not easily led." He: "So I've noticed."

Overworked
Small Overworked (with wireless set): "Dad, I got Paris and Brussels last night. I'm going to try to get America."

Dad (who has had enough of it): "Well, I should give it a rest to-night. You don't want to strain it."—Humorist.

Tries, Anyway

Head of house (to new cook): "Your dishes are very tasty!" Nora: "Well, sir, I wash them the best I can."



Prospective Purchaser: "Is it one of those foreign gramophones?" Dealer: "I believe it is, but it speaks English perfectly."

Sympathy

His picture had been rejected by the Royal Academy. "Don't be disheartened, old chap," said a sympathizer; "things are never quite as bad as they are painted."—Bylander.

Too Much So

Editor: "This poem is quite original." Poet (eagerly): "Do you think so, sir?" "Yes, I doubt if we'd find many of the words even in the dictionary."

It's Only Good Point

"I hear you purchased a saxophone recently. Has it made you popular with your neighbors?" "I should say so. The landlords have had to reduce the rents 25 per cent in order to keep the apartments filled."—Fathander.



"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

The Laborer

Brooklyn, N. Y.
IT WAS on a busy thoroughfare, just at the rush hour. Some laborers were going home from their day's work. They were dirty and their faces looked cross.

One seemed more ill-humored than the rest, but to the small boy, not more than three years old, who wanted to get to the other side of the street, this man seemed the one to ask. So he held up his hand and said, "I want across."

The trolley was approaching the corner, but the man reached down his hand with a "Sure, sonny," and took the child across the street.

It meant an extended wait for the next car—but now he could whistle.

Brotherly Love

TWO churches in Memphis, according to a story from the Athens (Ala.) Courier, sent in by Mrs. F. G. C., received \$1500 each, according to the terms of a will, oddly enough, left practically nothing to the three sisters of the deceased—two of whom were dependent entirely on their own efforts. When the circumstances were brought to the attention of one of the churches, the membership, without dissenting vote, resigned the legacy to the three sisters. The newspaper in commenting on the action of this branch church, said: "The return of this legacy to the three sisters was a very beautiful act, and one that marks the membership in this denomination as one believing in real Christian brotherly love."

Entertaining a Stranger

MRS. E. T. M. C., Boston, offers three contributions, one of which tells how the radiance of Christmas brightened two lonely persons. As a woman left a public room where perhaps a dozen people were reading, she thought of inviting one of these unknown but also lone dwellers in this strange city to a real Christmas dinner. There was a ready acceptance from one whose prospect for the day had seemed to be to go without a dinner and await an appointment which was expected to be unpleasant. The ensuing afternoon brought satisfaction to one, and peace and comfort to the other—so much so that the dreaded appointment took the form of an harmonious interview with the promise of more congenial employment.



"Wow!" I exclaimed, "that's wonderful!"—And I thought to myself: "I'll see him looking as happy as a June Bug pretty often from now on, I guess!"

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

LONDON

SALAD OIL
New Season's Finest Quality
7d; 11d; 1/7; 2/10 per bottle
SALAD DRESSING
Crosse & Blackwell's
10d and 1/54 per bottle.

NEW LAID EGGS
Direct from Suffolk Farms. Arrivals daily
Obtainable at:

Ambrose & Sons Stores
20 Stratford Rd., Kensington, W. 8
and at
WRENS STORES
18 Queens Road, Baywater

The BOWMAL
Bed Settee



BOWEN & MALLON
183-187 Finchley Road, N. W. 8

Herbert Entwistle

TAILOR
BREECHES MAKER
LIVERIES

Three-Piece Golf
Suits
From 8 Guineas

Telephone
Mayfair 8137

12 GEORGE STREET
HANOVER SQUARE
LONDON, ENGLAND

ARTHURS STORES
WESTBOURNE GROVE

For Best Quality
MEAT
FISH AND POULTRY
GROCERY AND PROVISIONS
COOKED MEATS
BAKERY AND CONFECTIONERY
FRUIT FLOWERS VEGETABLES

BRANCHES:
3 Vereford Road, Baywater
Lidstone
37 Thurlow Place, South Kensington

ENOCH PHILLIPS Ltd.
Grocers, Provision Merchants,
Poultry, Game Dealers

Choice Fruits and Vegetables
9 Sloane Street, S. W. 1

FISH
8 Symonds Street
Sloane Square

MOTOR CARS
ALL BRANDS PRODUCTS

All makes of cars supplied for
cash and on deferred terms,
and guaranteed repurchase.
Cars for hire. Tours arranged.

THE GREEN PARK
MOTOR CO. Ltd.

110 Piccadilly, London, W. 1, Eng.
Grosvenor 2122

Ladies
Hairdressing

E. SMITH
PERMANENT WAVING
Full Front 21/- Half Head 42/-
112a Westbourne Grove W. Park 0207

Blue Seal Sandwich Supply
and
Quick Lunch Counter
115 Fleet Street, E. C. 4

Homemade cakes, meat pies & pastries.
Buy luncheon or snack at home prices.
Phone for price list City 9167

INSURANCE
For Right Service and Best Rates

STANLEY J. PETTINGALL
43 Gracechurch Street, E. C. 3
Phone Royal 5811 or Chingford 329

PERRY'S World Renowned
Inexpensive FOLDING HATS
Smart feather-weight models
on view at
4 Great Marlborough St. Regent St. W. 1
Phone: Gerrard 8307

Victory Flower Shop
DOUGLAS HOPE

Specialists in All Floral Decorations
12 Piccadilly Arcade, S. W. 1
Telephone Regent 2169

KISMET
Luncheons and Teas

64 Victoria Street, S. W. 1
(Opposite The Army & Navy Stores
New Building)

CHIC DRESS AGENCY
FASHIONABLE
CLOTHING

Purchased and sold. Highest prices given
& 2 Sloane St. Phone Sloane 4601

F. CORY & SONS
Builders & Decorators

78 Douglas Street, S. E. 8

SECOND HAND BOOKS
Book Binding and Repairing

BANKS SISTERS
7a Church Street, Kensington, W. 8
Small Libraries Purchased

LUMINATED
ADVERTISING CO. Ltd.

4 Tavistock Square
Window Reflector and Outside Box Signs
sign Tablets, Fascias, Electrical Installations
Decorative Rooms, and Screen Plates
all Metal Work. Phone Museum 5235

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

LONDON

THORPE HEAD CO.
(1923) Ltd.

COAL-COKE

We have Retail Depots all over London
to ensure prompt delivery of your London
orders. Special prices for truck
loads.

Prices on application
to chief order office.

Goods Way, London, N. W. 1.

Telephone North 1842 (3 lines)

CANTILEVER

"The Shoe with a
Flexible Arch"

Comfort obtained by correct
Shoe fitting & Natural
Foot Form.

Expert Shoe Fitters
Coventry Shoe Co. Ltd.

23 Coventry St., Piccadilly Circus, W. 1

T. H. CANTELL
Merchant Tailor

117 Cheapside, E. C. 2
(Nearly Opposite Bow Church)

Telephone City 8776

"Thought, Care & Real Tailoring"

LESLEY, LAY & LESLEY
TAILORS
and Breeches Makers

23 BUCKLEBURY
Three doors from the Mansion House—
Queen Victoria Street, E. C. 4
RELIABLE GOODS—Personal Attention
Phone: Central 8030

Charming Raffia Hats
from 21/6. Children's from 15/6
Table Mats, Artistic Buttonholes in
leather, wool, shell, Ashtrays Pottery,
Handwoven Scarves etc.
Each article the work of an artist.
Lessons given in Raffia work.

SUN RAY STORE
Western 2761 48 Earle Court Road
(Kensington High Street end)

CULLIMORE & SONS
FAMILY BUTCHERS

179 Westbourne Grove Phone Park 0837
51 Lebury Road, Park 1632

Let Us Decide Whether It Is Too Far
to Deliver

Antique Furniture
for Everyday Use

MISS COATES
88 Park Road, Regent's Park, N. W. 1
(7 minutes Baker Street Station)

Old Farmhouse and Cottage Chairs,
Tables, Chests, Dressers, etc.

COURT FLORIST
THORNTON
(From Goodyears)

Floral Decorations and Designs of
Every Description

30 High Street, Notting Hill Gate
Park 5282

Telephone AMBASSADOR 9152

Jessie Bowman
Gowns, Hats, Linen

122 Baker Street, London, W. 1 (1st Floor)

Telephone Kensington 1701

PIE & THYNNE
Printers and Stationers

Posters, Cards, Notices
278a King's Road, Chelsea, S. W. 3

ROYAL FRENCH
LAUNDRY

Tel: Chiswick 1794 55 Packington Road,
South Acton, W. 3
Established 1868

THE ETHEL WALKER CAFE
61a Brompton Rd., Knightsbridge
Come and see our new and larger
premises, next door to Gooch's Ltd.
LUNCHEONS AND AFTERNOON TEAS
Everything home-made.

HENNING
We invite you
to view our goods

CHINA GLASS FURNITURE
Old and Modern
61 George St., Portman Sq., W. 1

LONDON—Balham

Jandora
Coats, Gowns, Tennis Frocks
11 STATION PARADE, BALHAM
The Shop Round the Corner
Tel. Streatham 5717

BOBBIE'S
Ladies' Hairdressing and Toilet
Requisites
Permanent Waving (Eugene)
Shingling by Experts 1/-
Visiting: Early closing 1 o'clock Thursday.
Peppercorn Tooth Paste & Armand Toilet goods.
11A, Station Parade, Balham

L. W. BARRETT
Builder and Decorator

Prompt attention to small jobs
8 Balham Park Road, S. W. 12

LONDON—Brixton
RALPH NASH
New and Second-Hand
FURNITURE, DEALER, CABINET
MAKER AND UPHOLSTERER
LICENSED VALUER
BART PAYMENTS ARRANGED
Established 25 years same address.
68 & 70 Longborough Road, Brixton, S. W.
Near Angel Road
Show Rooms 120 First Long
Telephone 1048 BRIXTON

UNDER CITY HEADINGS

England

LONDON—Chiswick

Cooked Meat Stores
H. MARRIOTT
Acton Lane
Chiswick Park Station, W. 4

LONDON—Clapham
Russell & Russell Ltd.
258 Clapham Rd., S. W. 9

PIANOS GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
and SHEET MUSIC
Telephone: Brixton 2419

LONDON—Finchley
"BLAKES"
Confectionery Stores

Fresh Made Chocolates
Home Made Toffee
Cream Ices
15 THE MARKET
Church End, Finchley, N. 3

LONDON—Hackney
A. H. SHARPE, Ltd.
249 Dalston Lane, Hackney
Tel. Clissold 3058

NEEDLEWORK
WOOL AND GIFT SHOP
Dainty Handkerchiefs in Great Variety
Special Agents for
PATONS & BALDWIN'S WOOLS

LONDON—Hampstead
Phone: Hampstead 4098
Home-made Jewellery
Beaten Silver
Brilliant Brace
Antiques

Frances Harling
85 HEATH STREET
HAMPSTEAD, N. W. 3
London, Eng.

For first class Glass Upholstery and
Cabinet Work, French Polishing, Loose
Covers, the Renovation of Bedding, Anti-
que Repairs, Window Blinds and
Curtains at reasonable prices, try
J. SIDNEY MASON
47 Fairfax Road
South Hampstead, N. W. 6
Tel. Hampstead 5335

LONDON—Hendon
QUADRANT RESTAURANT
13 Finchley Lane, Hendon, N. W. 4

Lunches and Teas
High Class Confectionery
(Agents for Fuller's Cakes)
Special Gifts
Chocolates and Novelties

LONDON—Herne Hill
OKLEY & SON
High-Class Shoemakers

Agents for LOTUS & DELTA
BECTIVE and SWAN FOOTWEAR
309 Raiton Road, Herne Hill, S. E. 24
and 26 Richmond Hill, Richmond

DOROTHY DORNE
Gowns, Coats, Millinery

21 Norwood Road, S. E. 24
Tel. Brixton 4645

LONDON—Kensington
J. J. C. MOORE
High-Class Baker & Pastrycook

Best Quality Ingredients Only Used
Families Waited on Daily
55 MALDEN ROAD, KENSINGTON
TOWN, N. W. 5

LONDON—Norwood
H

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, MONDAY, MAY 21, 1928

"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"

PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board

The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbott, Contributing Editor; Mr. Roland E. Harrison, Executive Editor; Mr. Charles E. Heitman, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Chief Editorial Writer. This Monitor Editorial Board shall consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire newspaper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility and duty.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board.

EDITORIALS

There Was No Black Cat

SPECULATIVE and exaggerated newspaper writing is dangerous enough in time of peace, but when nations are on the verge of war it is nothing less than an international crime. Sometimes the facts are difficult to obtain, and their significance difficult to determine. Sometimes the responsibility rests with the editor; and again with the correspondent. Without attempting to assess the responsibility or to minimize the difficulties, let us examine one or two recent and concrete instances of this provocative practice.

The outbreak of open hostilities between China and Japan in the province of Shantung was a news event of overshadowing importance. This outbreak concerned the lives and property of innocent Chinese, innocent Japanese and innocent foreigners alike; it concerned the foreign policy of every principal power; it concerned the peace of the Far East. And what facts did the dispatches from the seat of action bring to a large part of the world, which must rely upon these dispatches for its knowledge?

One account, syndicated to many newspapers and sold to many thousands of readers, announced that the Chinese "deliberately opened warfare against the Japanese."

Another account, cabled from the same scene, set forth that "the Japanese took the initiative, and when an ultimatum demanding the withdrawal of Chinese troops from certain areas expired the Japanese opened fire and attacked the Chinese outposts."

It is true that the circumstances surrounding the collection of news on China's shifting civil war frontier make accurate reporting extremely difficult. Opposing factions issue biased and misleading information. Nearness to the fighting tends to make a fair perspective hard to attain. Both sides wish to make themselves out as the defenders. But even these extenuating conditions do not excuse either speculative or exaggerated reporting. On the contrary, they make competent and careful reporting more essential.

Again, the treatment which certain European news accounts gave to Ambassador Schurman's remarks at Heidelberg raised a small swirl of misunderstanding and friction which might have grown to larger proportions had not indisputable contradictions been quickly forthcoming. And the effort to sift the facts to find a cause for this trouble reminds one of the classic search of the blind man looking in a dark room for a black cat which wasn't there. The black cat was equally nonexistent in the present instance.

That such potentially dangerous incidents as these are permitted to occur is not in the main due to insincerity on the part of the press at large. The fierce competition to beat a contemporary to the street with the first piece of news is the guilty demand of modern journalism. This competition, carried to its illogical limits, too often does violence to reliable reporting and yields to sketchy facts. And "facts," distorted by haste and wrenched from their perspective, are not facts at all. As the responsibility of the press is made more difficult it is made more necessary.

The Universal Language

THE New York Herald Tribune reports a very interesting experiment made in the city of Stockholm for the purpose of determining which language, if any, may ultimately become universal. A newspaper in that city sent out a reporter, capable of speaking many tongues, who accosted at random people he met on the street. He found that aside from Swedish, the native tongue of most men he met, German, French, Italian, Russian, and the artificial languages of Esperanto and Ido were understood by but a few people, whereas the majority of those to whom he spoke had some understanding of English. The reporter further asked one hundred of those whom he interviewed their opinions as to what would be the most suitable language for a world tongue. Forty-six favored English, nineteen advocated Esperanto, fourteen voted for Ido. Curiously enough, French, which a generation ago was looked upon as a universal language, and which still holds a certain position as the tongue of diplomacy, received but four votes.

The Stockholm experiment, which was noted in The Christian Science Monitor at the time it was made, is, of course, on a very small scale when the multitudinous peoples of the world speaking diverse tongues are taken into consideration. Yet it is estimated that over 200,000,000 people speak English, and their distribution is world wide. Every English dominion and every American colony has a tendency to extend around its borders the use of the vernacular. Moreover, these two nations are the most active in the extension of their trade, and language, like the flag, follows trade.

There is much that is enticing in the idea that a brand new language like Esperanto can be created which will be easier to learn than any established tongue, and the adoption of which will be free from the international jealousies which of course impede the acceptance of a mode of speech already in use by this or that great nation. But it may be questioned seri-

ously whether these advantages equal the supreme appeal of a tongue already spoken in every quarter of the globe by more than 200,000,000 people. In the end it will be by natural extension, not by artificial propagation, that a world tongue will come to be spoken by a majority of the people of the world.

The Problem of the Princes

THERE is but little doubt that if Britain has succeeded in building an empire out of curiously mixed and unrelated elements, her success is partly due to her willingness to allow a confusion of types of government to persist so long as confusion seemed to the liking of the respective peoples concerned. Had she attempted to co-ordinate her miscellaneous dependents upon Western ideas of ordered government, the Empire unquestionably would long ago have split asunder on the rock of efficiency. But Britain's method of modified laissez-faire has involved the responsibility of effecting changes when such become palpably necessary. And in India—a veritable museum of archaic forms of government—her statesmen have been called upon to meet insistent calls for a new order. From the time of the Minto-Morley reforms of a generation ago to the contemporary operations of the Simon Commission, the experimental gropings have continued in British India. Indeed, now at last the process of change has invaded the very stronghold of medieval conservatism in the shape of the princedom of the native states.

For some months an unobtrusive little group of experts, known as the Indian States Inquiry Commission, has been quietly writing a new page of Indian history, the importance of which it is still too soon to estimate. For it is in the native states—a dozen large ones and several hundred smaller ones, embracing altogether some 72,000,000 people—that the most heterogeneous assemblages of laws and customs, written and unwritten, have been allowed to continue side by side. Each maharajah or rajah, being independent in his own domain, has ruled according to his own devices, the only restraint upon his power being an advisory council of chiefs and a British "resident" to tender advice when necessary on interstate or external affairs.

That the call for change should come from so ultraconservative a quarter is an indication of the change already effected in the rest of India. For it is the concern of the princes lest democracy pour over the frontiers from British India that moved them to press for the inquiry. And the commission has been instructed to go into all interstate problems connected with customs, posts, telegraphs, railways and other matters in which coming innovations may affect the rule of the princes, with a view to establishing the rights of the native states and their governments.

The commission has made a tour of the native states, and now the princes in their turn are posting over to London for further discussion. The aim of both sides is stated to be "a mutually convenient ground for an understanding, rather than a detailed pact, and no doubt, so long as the present amicable relations between London and the respective potentates continue, there is reason to believe that the looked-for result will be attained."

Sir Edmund Gosse

SIR EDMUND GOSSE is of the company of those old-fashioned scholars with whom the present day is too little familiar. Of recent years there has been an inclination to regard him as pedantic and stilted; he has been shunned sometimes because his critical writings have demanded of their readers more than they had to give, even a sympathetic understanding and a deep acquaintance with the literature of all time. He himself commanded the languages and the literatures of at least three foreign nations, in addition to the Greek and the Roman. Upon first consideration, it appears that he was wholly preoccupied with the old themes. He could not have been easily tolerant, it would seem, with the modern absorption in current literature. Painstakingly and devotedly he had uncovered the literary foundations and upon them had built his own superstructure. As Walter Pater once wrote of his poetry: "He takes, indeed, the old themes and manages them better than their old masters, with more delicate transitions of thought, through long dwelling on earlier practice." Sir Edmund studied his subjects from all possible points of view, and out of his wide knowledge of their comparative significance he produced judgments marvelously balanced and sound. Many of his readers have been conscious of his elusive originality, stealing over them in the guise of an afterthought.

A son of Philip Gosse, the naturalist, Sir Edmund began his career as an assistant in the British Museum Library. Subsequently he became a translator to the Board of Trade, then was elected lecturer on English literature at Trinity College, Cambridge. He has many books to his credit: literary biography, poems, essays; but of the two latter forms it has been contended that there is more poetry in the prose of his essays than there is in his verse proper. The essays evidence a superb mastery of the English tongue, a style rich in allusion and in metaphor, lightened with color and with humor. He will be long remembered for his literary essays, especially by those who for many years watched eagerly for his leading articles in The Times Literary Section. It has been prophesied that future students and readers will set down Edmund Gosse, George Saintsbury and Edward Dowden as constituting the group who "made the new English critical mood," and will realize that these three men acknowledged Saint Beuve their master.

The Mechanical Violin-Player

THERE stands in some American restaurants, so those who have seen and heard it testify, such a contraption as will, on the receipt of a coin in its slot, play for the diner an air on the violin. This would seem to take some glory from the inventors whose achievement, recently cabled from France, has been to invent a mechanical violin-player. The cautious will wish to compare performances; but one has heard of no case in which the American diner has been moved to purchase the mechanical violin-player and carry it home, or has even

enthusiastically asked the cashier where he could buy one. Presumably the French invention is an improvement, a musical robot to be taken home and made a member of the family. The mechanical violin-player and the mechanical piano-player should enjoy meeting each other.

In the early days of the mechanical piano-player there was a good deal of apprehension lest such an invention should seriously menace the place and income of human performers. The result proved otherwise, as, on a wider scale, it did with the phonograph. The ability to make a record for mechanical reproduction remains superior to the ability of the mechanism to reproduce it. The present excellence and multiplicity of the reproductions improves the general taste; the human performer gains by being more widely appreciated. By report from abroad, the French mechanical violin-player expresses so far a becoming modesty, admitting that about 10 per cent of the "usual human players" can perform better. It may be true that a sensitive ear will be happier with this invention fiddling than with 90 per cent of the human fiddlers. Let not the owner of the sensitive ear forget, however, the innocent joy those take who draw their own bows.

Perhaps someone will now invent a mechanical player for the "soft, complaining flute."

Speculation and Selling Policies

FOLLOWING a period of unusual activity on the stock exchanges, such as has recently indicated the widespread extent to which the buying and selling of securities is conducted in the hope of profit, there are numerous complaints against what is alleged to be harmful practices associated with the extraordinary development of modern financial transactions on the grand scale. To many which are not familiar with the mechanism by which capital is found for the establishment of new enterprises, or the extension of those already existing, it appears that the devotion of billions of dollars to loans by the banks on what are largely "customer securities" results in withdrawing those vast amounts from industrial and commercial activities, and to that extent limits industry and trade.

A better understanding of what really occurs when loans are made on stock exchange collateral would show that actually there is no loss of needed capital involved, since in most cases the money lent is surplus funds for which the lender can find no other profitable employment. In so far as the general public is concerned, loans aiding stock speculation do not deprive any legitimate industry of needed funds.

Another criticism of such bursts of stock trading as the country has recently experienced that deserves more consideration is that of the possible effect of the marked advance in prices of industrial securities upon the future course of commodity prices. A large percentage of the stocks traded in represent great industrial and mercantile corporations. That the prices of these stocks have gone up so high testifies to the public's belief in their high earning powers. In many cases new stock issues, representing large undivided profits, have been issued, upon which dividends must be earned. To maintain dividends at the high rates recently attained, it would seem that these corporations must necessarily strive to keep up the prices of their products, so that they can show large profits. The extent to which speculative inflation may dictate selling policies affecting the great mass of consumers is a question that future developments will have to answer.

"On a Bicycle Built for Two"

THOUSANDS of bicyclists in England are expected to take part in a great, golden jubilee relay ride which will continue for two weeks and conclude with the presentation to the Prince of Wales of the official greetings from the mayors of many of England's municipalities. Thus a half century of the bicycle in England will be celebrated. In the United States there can be no such demonstration as is planned among the more than 6,000,000 cyclists in England, because the United States, particularly among adults, has lost its enthusiasm for bicycle riding since the advent of the automobile.

"On a bicycle built for two" is an old refrain that lingers pleasantly in the memories of those who enjoyed the privilege and pleasure of pushing one of these contraptions over the highways and byways and the hills and dales during the height of their popularity in the United States toward the close of the last century. The "bicycle built for two" was commonly known as a tandem, and the generally accepted standards of courtesy placed the seat of honor in the front. Mounting one of these machines was not always an altogether pleasing performance from the standpoint of the riders, though often a source of great satisfaction and amusement to onlookers. It was necessary for Mary to "get aboard" first, and upon her ability to preserve her equilibrium while John, with one foot on the projecting step of the rear axle, performed a one-legged ten-yard dash to obtain the needful momentum, depended whether or not there should be an undignified "spill" or a graceful getaway.

Editorial Notes

On learning that San Francisco is doing a little pioneering work in the matter of silencing the street cars, the casual observer will remark on the fewness of those conducting silencing experiments compared with the large numbers who appear to be busy devising new means of making noise.

When talking about investments which have brought remarkable returns to the investor, one must not forget Uncle Sam's purchase of Alaska for \$7,200,000, which has already yielded \$1,133,000,000.

If a War Department, and possibly a Peace Department, why not an Arbitration Department to complete the trio?

No wonder "Bobby" Jones didn't win the British open golf championship this year—he didn't play.

Do your vote planning early.

Two Hundred Years on the Bath Road

IT IS evening time on the Bath road, about fifteen miles out of London, in the year of grace 1728, with the dusk falling and the windows of the inn just lighting up. There is no breeze to set the great knight clamped on the sign a-swinging, or to stir the leaves of the elm opposite. To the westward the road runs away, straight and mysterious under the trees, into the crimson haze of the sunset, and to the east bends to the right bravely to cross the desolate heath of Hounslow.

It is empty of traffic for the moment, and the only sounds are the trill of a lark singing somewhere up in the blue overhead and the clink of milk pails in the yard behind the inn. Then with a rattle of hoofs the lanterns of a chaise bob and dance up the road and come to rest before the inn. It ceases to sway on its springs, an outer bustles out of the stable; and the postilion climbs stiffly down to water his horses. The window of the chaise drops, and a pretty face surmounted by a fashionable high bonnet is thrust out.

"Where are we now, John?" says its owner in a languid voice.

"Twelve miles out of Kensington yet, Milady," comes the apologetic reply. "I had hoped to be there by this, but the road is heavy after the rains."

"Oh, Lud!" says the girl to someone else inside the chaise, "another mortal hour at least before we reach Uncle Sam's, even if the highwaymen do not catch us on the heath; it seems a year since we left Marlborough this morning."

Milady hastily withdraws her head as a solitary horseman in a plum-colored riding coat and wide-topped boots, mounted on a fine bay mare, approaches the rear of the mail coach. He has evidently caught a glimpse of the face under the bonnet as it was withdrawn, for he glances at the coat of arms on the door panel and reins up alongside.

"Well, Lady Betty," he calls through the chaise window, "whence have the fairies brought you today and what's the news?"

The bonnet reappears. "Gracious, Mr. Forsyth, I thought you were at least a highwayman as you drew up. We left Bath yesterday at daybreak nearly and hoped to be in town by this; it is very tiresome. There's nothing new at all down there; Nash drives his grays and a lot of old fogies gossip constantly and nothing fresh ever happens. Are you for Bath?"

"Only for a week or so, and I shall certainly curtail my visit, since it will be doubly dull now you are left. May I do myself the honor of calling upon you when I return?"

The postilion climbs to his seat; the cavalier doffs his hat with a sweeping circle; with a rattle and a rush the Bath mail coach swings round the bend and thunders down the road, lamps a gleam, the six horses stepping out at a spanking trot, and the roof passengers muffled up to the eyes in coats and wraps; and soon the lark and the elm and the painted knight have the road to themselves again.

◆ ◆ ◆

Dusk again on the selfsame road 200 years later. An elm tree stands beside the road, and its leaves are not so dusty now as they were, but the painted knight and the inn have gone, and in their place stands a petrol station—one of the latest kind, terribly efficient and architecturally impeccable.

Mirror of the World's Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not necessarily carry the endorsement of the Monitor.

Straightforwardness

WHY should anyone know just all the goals that I have set out for myself, especially when his knowledge will enable him to put obstacles in my way if he notices to do so should come to him? If I intend finally to reach some destination in the East, isn't it perfectly legitimate that I should start out in a westerly direction if I wish, and throw folks off the scent a bit? Very sensible kind of reasoning, we would all say. And yet there is always considerable danger in anyone trying to appear to be anything else than what he really is, or to be doing anything else than that which he really is doing. . . .

There are certain very great advantages in straightforwardness: in actually starting out toward the east if your destination lies in that direction; in not having any schemes or plans at all that you think it necessary to keep out of sight or underground; in being for the most part the kind of person you look to be and busy at the actual thing you look to be doing. Dissembling always seemed a word with such a sinister meaning that no good purpose it might seem to serve would ever justify its use. And the idea that it ever could be used to serve good purposes is very largely a mistaken one. The goal that many a man has tried to scheme himself toward could usually have been won far more effectively by straightforward methods, and the satisfaction of coming at it that way is so much superior to that gained by the other method as to be a different thing altogether. The good that a man has schemed himself into, alas! will tarnish very soon. —New Outlook.

The Steel Trap

WERE it not for the demand for summer furs and fur trimmings, which have no serviceable value whatever, all legitimate demands of the fur trade could be met with the normal supplies which do not depend for their replenishment on the iniquitous perpetuation of the steel trap. —Bedham (Mass.) Transcript.

An Editor Puts a Question

IF YOU were editing a village paper, what news would you print? What would be your policy? Should you print all the news?

There is no small amount of worry connected with a satisfactory week-by-week answer to this question. One's first impulse is to say, "News is news." But a village paper that published all the news, all the scandal, and all the tenth part of the gossip of a county would be anything but a force for the uplifting of a community. To be sure, it would be eagerly awaited and greedily devoured by certain elements, as the popularity of that type of paper proves.

We are convinced that there is a nobler job for the village newspaper than searching for dirt. There are always movements in every village that need the work of the paper. It is, we are convinced, possible to glean from the news of a village enough of wholesome news, news that urges on every agency for good in the community to greater efforts. We know that hundreds of our readers whom circumstances force to live away from Southold would resent it if we were to fill the pages with anything savoring of scandal. We hear of events almost daily that we allow to go by unnoticed, for the simple reason that the printing of the item might do far more harm to some reputation than we should want to answer to our conscience for.—Southold (N. Y.) Traveler.

The Crux of Prohibition

THERE is less need of enforcement of the prohibition law than there is of its observance.—Los Angeles Times.

Recognizing Romance

THE whole problem is not finding romance, but recognizing it after you have it. Even in this prosaic, automatic age romance abounds; but we are prone to think of it solely in terms of South Sea islands, treasure hunts, red Indians and Alaskan mine strikes. We don't realize that it can be found in a city flat or a suburban garden. The very conditions of life make it an adventure. On the bus next to you sits a young man in working clothes, yet you are wrong if you think his life commonplace and unexciting. He is buying a little bungalow in a new suburb. In it there is a girl in a gingham apron to whom he is youth incarnate; together the two are adventuring in life, fronting the world as bravely as Balboa fronted the swamps of Panama; and they are very sure that presently they will mount a last long rise and find a blue Pacific spread out before them.

If you insist that romance consists solely in strange

Hounslow Heath is now the haunt of automobile association scouts instead of highwaymen, the road is never empty, and if a lark sings above, no one could ever hear it for the noise of engines large and small. Gone the romantic highway, you say, and left the prosaic track? Not at all.

A little four-seater is pulling into the petrol station out of the traffic stream, and comes gently to rest before a pump. It is liberally plastered with mud, and its interior is in that state of heaped confusion which a long journey always seems to cause. A bunch of purple heather crowns the radiator, making a vivid splash of color against the gray car.

The girl at the wheel climbs stiffly out of the driving-seat and looks round the tires. She wears a rough tweed coat and skirt, a pink muffler is wound round her throat, and her face is tanned with the sun and wind. A boy on a motorcycle, which bears witness to the leniency of the police in the matter of noisy exhausts, draws up at the next pump and recognizes her. She strolls up to his machine, and they talk for a moment as the tanks are filled. The manner of their conversation is a little altered since the earlier Betty's horses were watered here:

"Hello, Betty! I see you've been on the moors; where have you come from?"

"It's Dartmoor heather; we've been to Looe for a month and got it on our way up this morning."

"That's all of 200 miles, isn't it? Pretty good for the old wheels with a novice at the wheel."

"When you're old enough to have a car-driving license" (the reply is calm and untroubled), "you must come and show me how to do it; we shall be going strong even then. Where is the bang-box taking you to now?"

"Only down to Marlborough for a dance and back. Good-by; look you up when I get back. That's the way to London, and don't forget to take the brake off."

◆ ◆ ◆

The roar of his exhaust seizes for him the last word, and in a moment he is a black dot far down the road to Bath.

Dartmoor heather! That is the kind of color that floods the gray concrete of the Bath road of 1928. Behind the host of cars that converge on this great entrance-channel to London lie tracks that spread to the ends of western England. If you could look down them you would see at the end of most the gleam of the sea; the long rollers driving straight from the Atlantic onto the iron Cornish coast, the green sea of Wales tossing over the hidden forest, or the blue of a Devonshire cove under the red cliffs.

They will take you, if you will travel in fancy down the road, to uplands where the gorse blooms and the winds are seldom silent, to lanes sunk deep in greenery and accompanied by the rustle of a stream, to broad meadows, or to little gardens where it is high summer still. And now, as the sun dips and the glare in the sky that is London begins to show in the east, they all bring their store of memories to this final stretch of level concrete where the island lights flash their outpost welcome, for all its starkness as magic as a casement as ever it was 200 years ago.

With the grandiloquence of the modern age they call this new piece the Great West Road; but that is what it really is now. B. T. J.

scenes, wild adventures and hairbreadth escapes, you will be disappointed, of course. But those things are not romance. Men have wearied of boredom in Papeete. Cortez's troopers, doubtless, had to stifle yawns occasionally. If you have a heart that is full of zest for life—if you can draw delight from little details of everyday life, such as a spring dawn, a baby's first steps, a snug fireside on a winter's night—then romance is yours. You don't have to seek it. Live with an open heart, keep your courage and remember how to smile—and you have it.—Longview (Wash.) News.

Oh! For a Courageous Party!

COURAGE pays in the long run. The party that would come out fair and square for or against prohibition would suffer losses and would also make gains. There would be new alignments, desertions, and accessions. The one subject most upon the lips and in the thoughts of most citizens would be brought before them for a decision, instead of being kept in hushmugger for another four years. . . .

Certain it is that this question of questions cannot be always dodged. If the old parties are content with their cowardice, a new one will arise to break them up.—New York Times.

Substance and Thought

A WISE father directed his son to mark a letter of the alphabet on each one of a thousand little cards and then to throw them all high into the air, so as to observe whether chance would cause them to fall into any intelligent order or design. So he taught him that there must be the thought of a Bernard Shaw behind the letters before the judgment can be challenged by a living drama. There must be the thought of a Kipling behind the alphabet before the imagination can be thrilled or the will aroused by an impetuous poem. There must be the thought of a Beethoven behind the notes before the great organ can thunder its emotion or its triumph. Behind the artist's brush there must be the thought of a Raphael before the fond Madonna can look upon us with her lustrous eyes. Similarly, behind the suns and stars and planets that make up this tremendous universe, there must be the thought of God, wise and creative.

Behind all substance, all movement, and all life is thought, for without thought there can be no existence, animate or inanimate.—Canadian Churchman.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but The Christian Science Monitor cannot assume responsibility for the return of unsolicited material. Letters should be addressed to the Editor, The Christian Science Monitor, 422 Metropolitan, New York. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

President Roosevelt on Prohibition

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In connection with the interview of William F. F. Ferguson with President Roosevelt (published April 20) which told of the latter's prohibition views, I believe that the following letter sent by Mr. Roosevelt to Dr. Clarence True Wilson, 204 Pennsylvania Avenue, S. E., Washington, D. C., may be of interest to many of the Monitor's readers:

METROPOLITAN
422 Metropolitan, New York
Dec. 12, 1917

Dear Sir:

In answer to your question, I wish to state that at the outbreak of the war I advocated prohibiting the use of all hard grains, of all grains that can be used as food products, for the making of alcoholic liquor. I am sure that this would have eliminated much of the evil of intemperance which now seriously endangers our preparation for war. When we must feed our army and help the armies of our allies not a bushel of grain should be permitted to be made into intoxicating liquor. Neither the men in the army nor the men engaged in doing vital work for the army in connection with railroads, factories, mines and shipyards should be allowed to waste strength and health in drink at this time. The same reasons that render it necessary to prohibit the sale of liquor to soldiers in uniform, or within a given number of miles of a military camp, and to stop its use on battleships, apply to extending similar protection for all citizens engaged in the work of railroads, factories, mines and shipyards.

I may mention that my sons, who are now in the army in France, write me most strongly, just as General Pershing has expressed his public opinion most strongly, as to the harm done to the men of the army by permitting the sale of liquor to them, stating that they believe in absolute prohibition for the army in war time—and one of them adding that his experience has made a permanent prohibitionist of him.

I wish your Board every success in its effort to stop all waste of food, men, labor and brain-power during these days when the Nation needs every energy of every man at his best. Sincerely yours (signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

W. G. CALDERWOOD,
Prohibition Facts Service,
Minneapolis, Minn.